

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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SOVIET 'BACKFIRES' SPOTTED OFF WESTERN HOKKAIDO

OW200903 Tokyo KYODO in English 0946 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO -- Three Soviet "Backfire" supersonic bombers were spotted flying south over the Sea of Japan west of Hokkaido on Wednesday, the Air Self-defense Force said. It is the third time that the ASDF has confirmed sightings of the Soviet bomber following the first in September 1982 and the second in September 1983.

ASDF radar detected seven vapor trails approaching Japan around 7 a.m. Wednesday and eight ASDF aircraft including F-4 fighters scrambled from two bases in Chitose, Hokkaido, and Misawa, Aomori Prefecture. An F-4 fighter pilot from the Chitose base reported seeing the three bombers on two vapor trails at around 8:44 a.m. and at 9 a.m. and took photographs of them. The aircraft on five other vapor trails were not identified.

The Soviet bombers approached Japan at a point about 170 kilometers west of Shakotan Peninsula, Western Hokkaido, and flew south at an altitude of 5,000 to 6,600 meters and a speed of 740 to 830 kilometers per hour. The bombers changed course to fly west and disappeared from the radar screen around 9:50 a.m., the ASDF said.

The Backfire bomber, with a maximum speed of Mach 1.8 and a flying range of about 8,500 kilometers, is capable of carrying air-to-ground AS-4 nuclear and non-nuclear missiles. About 80 Backfire bombers are stationed in the Far East. The ASDF believes the Soviet bombers were on a training flight in view of their flight pattern.

TALKS ON GULF WAR PLANNED WITH SOVIETS

OW210051 Tokyo KYODO in English 0041 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO -- Japan plans to hold consultations with the Soviet Union to discuss the Middle East situation in Moscow, probably in September, a senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday. He said bilateral consultations will center on the 45-month-old Iran-Iraq war.

The two countries agreed to hold such talks when Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe met with Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail S. Kapitsa in Moscow last week en route home from London when Abe took part in the annual conference of industrialized Western countries. Japan is the only major Western country maintaining relations both with Iran and Iraq.

JAPANESE DIET TO INVITE SOVIET PARLIAMENTARIANS

OW210751 Tokyo KYODO in English 0705 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO -- The House of Representatives decided Thursday to invite a Soviet parliamentary mission to Japan to resume bilateral parliamentary exchanges frozen since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979. The timing of the visit will be decided through diplomatic channels.

A Soviet parliamentary mission was scheduled to visit Japan in January 1980 but Japan withdrew the invitation in protest against the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan in December 1979.

The Soviet lawmakers' visit is likely to come in autumn because the Soviets desire early resumption of the parliamentary exchanges. The decision to extend an invitation came as the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party agreed to lift the freeze on the parliamentary exchanges at the day's lower house Diet Steering Committee. The counterpart upper house committee is expected to make a similar decision shortly.

#### FARMERS ANGRY AT ROK RICE IMPORT DECISION

OW200639 Tokyo KYODO in English 0633 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO -- Angry farmers' leaders, blaming the government for what they call misadministration, resolved Wednesday to block Japan's planned rice imports from South Korea. The action came at a meeting called by the powerful central union of agricultural cooperatives (Zenchu) to protest a government decision to import rice to fill a supply gap caused by the recent discovery of bromine-polluted rice in the state-held 1978 crop.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Shinjiro Yamamura, appearing before a Diet committee, defended the decision, saying the government planned to get back rice Japan loaned to South Korea several years ago. But Zenchu President Shizuma Matsuo rejected the argument as sophistry and said: "What is going to happen is nothing but an import of rice." A farmers' representative from Hokkaido criticized the government for negotiating rice imports after advising farmers for years to cut back on rice production.

In the Diet committee Wednesday, Yamamura rejected an opposition demand for his resignation. He said there has been no change in the government policy of meeting the country's total rice consumption with domestic crops. A Food Agency official told the same committee the government had some 200,000 tons of 1978 rice crop as of the end of May and that roughly half the amount was contaminated with bromine residue higher than the safety level set by the Health and Welfare Ministry.

#### UN UNLIKELY TO SELECT JAPAN FOR GULF MISSION

OW201239 Tokyo KYODO in English 1228 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO -- It may not be possible for a Japanese U.N. official to be included in the U.N. cease-fire monitoring team to Iran, a senior Foreign Ministry official disclosed Wednesday. The U.N. Secretariat appears to be considering putting an official from a Third World country in the monitoring team, the official said.

The U.N. Secretariat plans to dispatch one team each to Iran and Iraq. Each team is made up of one officer from the U.N. Secretariat and three military officers from the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO). The members of the team to Iraq have been already selected. But the selection of team members to Iran remains to be finalized because Iran is reportedly reluctant to receive the team at present.

Japan has been consulting with the U.N. Secretariat on the possible inclusion of a Japanese official in the team to Iran because Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe strongly wished for Japan to join in U.N. efforts for peace in the Gulf.

REPORTAGE ON PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

## Arrival in Tokyo

OW170751 Tokyo KYODO in English 0744 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 17 KYODO -- Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares, accompanied by his wife, arrived at Tokyo's Haneda Airport by special plane Sunday afternoon for an official six-day visit to Japan. Soares, the first head of government of Portugal to visit Japan, will meet Emperor Hirohito and confer with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday. He will also meet Japanese opposition party leaders, including Japan Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi, and meet the Japanese and foreign press at the Japan National Press Club Tuesday. Soares will visit Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Nagasaki in central and western Japan until Friday.

## Meeting with Emperor

OW180511 Tokyo KYODO in English 0453 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO -- Visiting Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares and his wife met Emperor Hirohito Monday at the Imperial Palace, officials said. After a brief talk, the couple was given by the emperor a luncheon, attended by Crown Prince Akihito, Crown Princess Michiko, Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami and other dignitaries. Later in the afternoon, Soares is to hold talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Soares arrived here Sunday for an official six-day visit to Japan.

## Soares-Nakasone Talks

OW181039 Tokyo KYODO in English 1025 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO -- Portuguese Premier Mario Soares Monday called for closer economic, scientific, political and cultural relations with Japan in a meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japanese officials said. Soares had nearly two hours of talks with Nakasone on the second day of his six-day visit to Japan.

Soares told Nakasone that he welcomes more Japanese investments, noting that Portugal's political and economic situation has become more stable in recent years.

Soares, the first Portuguese premier to visit Japan, also called for closer scientific and technological cooperation as well as closer cultural ties between the two countries that have spanned more than 400 years, they said. The two leaders also discussed Portugal's role as a member of the Western alliance, with Nakasone saying he was pleased to see Portugal joining the European Community and strengthening ties with both NATO and the United States.

Japanese officials said the two leaders also exchanged views on international relations, with Nakasone briefing Soares on recent developments in China and the Korean peninsula and Soares keeping Nakasone abreast of developments in southern Africa. Soares called for Japanese cooperation to help promote economic development in Southern Africa, especially among Portuguese-speaking nations like Mozambique and Angola, the officials said.

## Meeting with JSP, DSP Leaders

OW190545 Tokyo KYODO in English 0534 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO -- Portugal's Premier Mario Soares and Japan Socialist Party Leader Masashi Ishibashi agreed Tuesday to promote ties between their parties, JSP officials said. Soares, head of the Portuguese Socialist party, invited Ishibashi to visit Portugal, the officials said.

Ishibashi told Soares Japan's No. 1 opposition party could form a coalition government if it further recovers its Diet strength. JSP's seats in the lower house rose 13 to 113 in last December's general election.

Soares, who came to Japan Sunday for a six-day visit, later met with officials of the Democratic Socialist Party, the third largest opposition party. DSP Secretary General Saburo Tsukamoto received the Portuguese leader on behalf of party leader Ryosaku Sasaki who is now visiting Australia, party officials said. Tsukamoto promised DSP's efforts to help Portugal develop its economy, the officials said. The DSP accepted Soares' request to send a party mission to Portugal, they said.

## Tokyo News Conference

OW190826 Tokyo KYODO in English 0813 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO -- Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares suggested Tuesday Portugal would keep Macao under its administration after neighboring Hong Kong is returned to China in 1997. "There is no parallel with Hong Kong," Soares said of the future of the Portuguese outpost on the South China coast.

Soares, speaking at a news conference winding up his official business in Tokyo, also called for the developed world to come to the aid of Mozambique and Angola, two former Portuguese colonies in southern Africa. "Both Angola and Mozambique are in a precarious condition," he said. "Any assistance from the developed countries will do them good." He said he had relayed the "help southern Africa" plea in talks with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday.

On bilateral relations, Soares urged Japan to buy more from Portugal and invest more there to correct a trade gap that is heavily in Japan's favor. "We don't intend to slow down exports from Japan. What we want is to sell more there," Soares said, sounding a similar plea from other West European countries suffering trade deficits with Japan.

Soares acknowledged his current visit to Japan is designed to drum up more Japanese investment in Portugal, which is expected to join the European Community in 1986. He said Japan's private sector has expressed "a real interest" in investing in Portugal, particularly through joint ventures to explore the African market.

In reply to a question, Soares noted the situation of Macao, a Portuguese colony for more than 400 years, "is completely different," from that of the British colony of Hong Kong. Alluding to the fact that a Sino-British treaty leasing most of Hong Kong will run out in 1997, he said, "there is no fixed term" in the Chinese treaty ceding Macao to Portugal.

Soares, the first Portuguese Prime Minister to visit Japan, was to travel to Nagoya Wednesday for a sightseeing trip to western Japan before returning home on Friday.

#### Import Curb Talks Urged

OW191331 Tokyo KYODO in English 0954 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO -- Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama Tuesday proposed comprehensive talks with Japan on removing import restrictions on Japanese products, Japanese officials said. They said Gama made the proposal in a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. He is now in Tokyo accompanying Prime Minister Mario Soares on the first state visit to Japan by a Portuguese head of government.

The proposal was prompted by a request Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone made to Soares on Monday. Portugal currently limits imports of Japanese steel, electric appliances and other products. Gama urged Japan to lift import restrictions on shoes, pharmaceutical and tomato products, and wine and asked the Japanese to take additional market-opening measures, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The official reported the Portuguese foreign minister told Abe of his government's plans to send an export promotion mission to Japan and to hold an exhibition and an investment seminar here. The two foreign ministers agreed to create a forum for discussions about the international situation as a step toward promoting mutual understanding, Japanese officials said.

Gama expressed hopes the two countries will conclude an air agreement if Japan Air Lines test flights between Amsterdam and Lisbon this summer proceed successfully, they added.

#### LDP ANNOUNCES PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION SCHEDULE

OW200631 Tokyo KYODO in English 0622 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO -- Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) Wednesday announced the schedule for its presidential elections in which the fate of Prime Minister and LDP chief Yasuhiro Nakasone is at stake. LDP officials said the holding of primary elections by LDP rank-and-file members will be announced October 29 if there are more than four candidates and balloting will be closed November 18. The results of the primary elections will be made known the following day and elections by LDP members of the two houses of the Diet will be held November 20.

The party will hold an extraordinary convention at Tokyo's Hibiya public hall November 21 to officially nominate the president, who is also prime minister because of the party's majority in the two houses. Political sources said Nakasone, 66, who assumed the post in November 1982, will likely run in the elections to seek another two-year term as LDP president. The sources said other likely candidates include Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Toshio Komoto, Cabinet minister in charge of the Economic Planning Agency, and former Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

PROFESSOR DISCOVERS 'SUPERREGULATORY' GENE

OW180557 Tokyo KYODO in English 0546 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO -- A Japanese professor Monday claimed the world's first discovery of a "superregulatory" gene that could lead to the discovery and quantity production of new useful antibiotics. Teruhiko Beppu, professor of applied microbiology, the University of Tokyo, told KYODO his research team had succeeded in isolating a regulatory gene from streptomyces coelicolor, an actinomyces, and cloning the gene also for the first time in the world. Actinomyces produces antibiotics like bleomycin, an anti-cancer drug, and streptomycin, an anti-tuberculosis drug.

Masanori Okanishi, chief of biochemical genetics at the National Institute of Health, described the discovery of the regulatory gene, named "AFSB" ("a" factor synthesis b) as "epochal." He said the mechanism of AFSB activating genes involves in the biosynthesis of antibiotics would have to be traced next. The researcher said the new gene could be instrumental in bringing about an efficient production of antibiotics by gene engineering.

Professor Beppu and his team have been conducting research for several years on chemical substances that regulate the production of antibiotics by actinomyces, and their genes. The team has successfully isolated "a" factor chemical substances from actinomyces, the professor said. In that process, the team discovered the hitherto unknown regulatory gene that has the function of activating the "sleeping" "a" factor gene, and isolated the gene from streptomyces coelicolor, he said. This gene, AFSB, was found to be composed of about 800 base pairs, according to the professor.

To trace the function of AFSB, the team transferred an AFSB gene into actinomyces of a different kind, and this began producing two types of pigments with antibiotic activity which the actinomyces usually does not produce. The professor interpreted this as implying that genes involved in the biosynthesis of antibiotics, mostly in the state of "sleeping," in the actinomyces have begun working under the direction of AFSB.

Beppu found AFSB is a multifunctional regulatory gene with a stimulating effect. The professor said if a number of actinomyces are checked, regulatory genes like AFSB could be discovered. The use of these genes could lead to the discovery and quantity production of still unknown useful antibiotics, he said.

BRIEFS

OPTICAL FIBER TRANSMISSION SYSTEM -- Tokyo, June 5 KYODO -- The power reactor and nuclear fuel development corporation Tuesday said it has developed an optical-fiber transmission system 1,000 to 10,000 times more resistant to radiation than the existing product. The new system is appropriate for use in the remote-control manipulators operating the hot cell (highly radioactive room in nuclear power facilities), an official of the corporation said. The existing light pipe, although it can carry more information faster than metallic wires, has been regarded as vulnerable for use in a radioactive atmosphere. The official said the new transmission system will be built in the manipulator for a glassification pilot plant of nuclear fuel wastes and a test fast breeder reactor for fuel recycling the corporation is planning to construct before long. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0417 GMT 5 Jun 84 OW]

FURTHER COVERAGE OF KIM'S VISIT TO BUCHAREST

Welcomed by City 18 Jun

SK191720 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest June 18 (KCNA) -- Bucharest on June 18 was overflowing with deep emotion and joy at playing host to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolas Ceausescu were set up and national flags of the two countries were flying along the scores of ri-long route from Baneasa railway station to the guest house and the streets leading to it.

Seen everywhere were large slogan boards and streamers reading "Warm welcome to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in the Romanian Socialist Republic!" "Warm welcome from Bucharest citizens to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!" "Long live friendship and cooperation between Romania and Korea!" and so on. The squares and streets were overflowing with people.

When the motorcade led by the open car carrying Comrade Kim Il-song with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu began threading its way through the route, the flags and flower bunches rolled in waves and cheers rocked heaven and earth. When the open car carrying Comrade Kim Il-song reached the square at the approach to the Baneasa street, the crowd broke into cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song!" and the fountain spurting into the sky in the middle of the square threw a beautiful rainbow of friendship linking Pyongyang and Bucharest.

Many young men and women in peculiar national costumes danced beautiful dances to the tune of the light welcome music. A long streamer reading "Warm welcome to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in the Romanian Socialist Republic!" was fluttering high above the heads of the people sending up enthusiastic cheers "Hurrah!" waving flags and bunches of flowers. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song cordially acknowledged the cheers of the crowd, waving his hand high.

When the motorcade led by the open car drove into the Borianna street, lovely kindergarten children made a bow to him in welcome. Pretty children in blue trousers and yellow shirts, with blue caps on their heads, loudly shouted "Welcome!" "Warm welcome!" waving flags high above their heads. Conspicuous on the Scinteia Square astir with joy and emotion was the welcome shown by Pioneers.

The moment the open car carrying Comrade Kim Il-song with Comrade Nicolae Ceauseacu was entering the square, drum-beating, bugle-sounding and band music and stormy cheers rocked heaven and earth. Pioneers clad red waved large flags of the two countries and red kerchiefs on a tall welcome pyramid and the Pioneers in beautiful dress filling the broad square sang and danced to the drum-beating and trumpeting. After cleaving its way through the waves of dances and flowers, the open car entered the arch of triumph, the symbol of the struggle of the Romanian people.

The cheers "Kim Il-song -- Ceausescu!" "Ceausescu -- Kim Il-song!" burst forth from the school children who built a human pyramid, the columns of calisthenic and gymnastic display, and the several dozen thousand people standing in rows at the Kiseleff Boulevard.

When the open car pulled close to the school children vigorously waving blue kerchiefs on the pyramid, the calisthenic and gymnastic column showing a colorful display, the crowd broke into the cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song!"

Comrade Kim Il-song warmly acknowledged the cheers of the crowds. The open car passed through the arch of triumph, cleaving the waves of the crowds and went on driving along the Kiseleff Avenue. The Kiseleff Avenue presented the scene of a stage of a colorful and beautiful grand music and dance festival of various localities and nationalities of Romania and resembled the theatre of a sports festival pervaded with joy and passion. The open car carrying Comrade Kim Il-song with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu arrived at the Victory Square where tens of thousands of people stood in waiting.

In the centre of the square there were soaring welcome pyramids as tall and large as a high-rise apartment house, on whose stairs youths and children were standing. Set up on the top of the pyramids were portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. More than a hundred Young Pioneers' band struck up the welcome music at the approach to the square. And a military band sounded a music and a chorus of hundreds of members sang the Romanian song "The Party, Ceausescu, Romania" and artistes in national costumes sang and danced.

The crowds in the square shouted in chorus "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song!" holding high portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song and red streamers reading "Kim Il-song -- Ceausescu!" and "Ceausescu -- Kim Il-song!"

Comrade Kim Il-song together with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu got down from the open car. A Pioneer presented a bunch of fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song and tied a red neckerchief around his neck. Then a Romanian artiste in beautiful national costume presented him with beautiful flowers and conducted him to a big ring of dance of friendship.

Comrade Kim Il-song joined the dancers together with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. That moment, a light waltz filled the square and the cheers of "Hurrah!" burst forth.

The open car carrying Comrade Kim Il-song left the Victory Square, passed through the Airmen's Street where slogans welcoming him were shouted in chorus amid a melody of a violin concert and reached the Airmen's Square.

In the square thousands of people spread a floral sea of friendship, dancing a dance of flower rings and waving roses vigorously. The open car carrying Comrade Kim Il-song with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu headed for the guest house past the avenue called "Spring Street" of the capital, through an endless floral sea of friendship and waves of welcome.

## Delegates Tour Museum, Plant

SK201542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest June 19 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau on the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and some other members of the DPRK party and state delegation visited today the history museum of the Romanian Socialist Republic and the Bucharest television tube factory.

After going round the museum, members of the delegation congratulated the Romanian people on their successes made in their revolutionary struggle and constructive work and wished them greater success in their endeavours for building a developed socialist society and advancing toward communism under the guidance of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The members of the delegation inspected the Bucharest television tube factory on the same day.

## Ceausescu Presents Gift

SK202255 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2237 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest June 19 (KCNA) -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, presented a gift to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The gift to Comrade Kim Il-song was conveyed on June 19.

## Dinner Given for Kim

SK202257 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2239 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest June 20 (KCNA) -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, together with his wife, arranged a dinner on June 20 in honour of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The dinner passed in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

## Tour of 1 May Enterprise

SK202301 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2240 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest June 20 (KCNA) -- Members of the DPRK party and state delegation -- Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council; and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK -- and some suite members today visited the "1 May" Enterprise in Ploesti, Prahova County, Romania.

They were accompanied by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and prime minister of the government. They were shown round major workshops and exhibitions of products at the enterprise by its general director. They warmly hailed the successes made by the workers of the enterprise under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and wished them greater success in the future.

## Kang, Dascalescu Sign Protocol

SK202303 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2244 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest June 20 (KCNA) -- A protocol on the talks between Comrade Kang Song-San, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, who is a member of the party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and prime minister of the government, was signed in Bucharest on June 20.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Yon Hyong-Muk, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kong Chin-Tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; and Cho Yong-kuk, Korean ambassador to Romania.

Present on the opposite side were Comrade Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice-president of the State Council; Comrade Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee, and secretary, of the RCP Central Committee; Comrade Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government; and Comrade Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, and secretary, of the RCP Central Committee.

The protocol was signed by the premiers of the two countries.

## Kim Talks Again With Ceausescu

SK202309 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2249 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest June 20 (KCNA) -- Talks were held again in Bucharest today between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic [RSP].

At the talks they informed each other of the domestic situations of the two countries, discussed the problem of further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and the two countries and a series of problems of common concern and reached a consensus of views on the problems discussed. The talks took place in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Comrade Yi Chong-mok, member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade Cho Yong-kuk, Korean ambassador to Romania.

Present on the opposite side were Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and prime minister of the government; Comrade Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government; Comrade Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice-president of the State Council; Comrade Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee, and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Comrade Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and foreign minister; Comrade Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Comrade Traian Pop, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade Constantin Iftode, Romanian ambassador to Korea.

#### Kim Visits Factory

SK202313 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2302 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest June 20 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in company with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic [RSP], visited the "23 August" enterprise in Bucharest this morning. Members of the DPRK party and state delegation and suite members also went round the enterprise.

The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first deputy prime minister of the government, and other Romanian party and state cadres.

Hung on the front gate of the enterprise were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

A long route from the front gate to the compound of the enterprise was lined in rows by employees of the enterprise and working people and school youth in the neighbourhood carrying flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers and welcome decorations in their hands, tens of thousands in all.

When the car carrying Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu arrived at the enterprise, the cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song!" burst forth.

Comrade Kim Il-song was met by Comrade Gheorghe Pana, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Bucharest Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Municipal People's Council; Petre Preoteasa, minister of machine-building industry; and leading officials of the enterprise.

Comrade Kim Il-song acknowledged the enthusiastic cheers of the crowds and reviewed a guard of honor of the patriotic guards of workers. Female workers presented bunches of fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The crowds warmly welcomed Comrade Kim Il-song, shouting at the top of their voice "Kim Il-song--Ceausescu!" and "Ceausescu--Kim Il-song!" and waving flags and bouquets.

Comrade Kim Il-song was shown round the prototype shop, general technological equipment section, diesel engine plant and locomotive shop by the general director of the enterprise. Then, Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, headed for the last plant aboard an open car amid the warm welcome of working people. He saw the last plant and the cultural and welfare facilities of the enterprise.

At the lounge of the enterprise, he was briefed on the history of the enterprise by its general director. Leading officials of the enterprise wished him a long life in good health and presented him with a gift in the name of the entire workers of the enterprise.

Comrade Kim Il-song warmly hailed the successes made by the workers of the enterprise in socialist construction under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and wished them greater success in their future work.

At the end of the inspection Comrade Kim Il-song left at the enterprise a souvenir and his handwriting reading "The machine industry is the heart of the national economy. Many the Romanian economy register new success in its development under the leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Kim Il-song, 20th of June, 1984."

When he went out to the compound of the enterprise, model workers presented flowers to him. Comrade Kim Il-song left the enterprise amid the enthusiastic send-off of the crowds.

#### Further Reportage

From Budapest coverage of the official visit of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the CC of the WPK, president of the DPRK, including his talks with Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of Romania, and for KCNA texts of Korean leaders speeches and dinner toasts, see the Romania section of the 19 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

#### FOREIGN MEDIA REPORT KIM IL-SONG ACTIVITIES

SK191000 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA) -- Foreign mass media reported the Bulgarian and Czechoslovak visit of the party and state delegation headed by the great leader President Kim Il-song. According to BTA, the Bulgarian papers June 15 frontpaged profiles of President Kim Il-song. The paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorially stressed that the deepening of cooperation between Bulgaria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has its root in the equal social system, the common goal, the Marxist-Leninist ideas and the consistent foreign policy.

TANJUG June 15, XINHUA, TASS, ADN, MENA, AFP, REUTER and the Japanese papers ASAHI SHIMBUN and TOKYO SHIMBUN June 12, the YAR paper AS-SAURA June 12 and radio and television June 13 reported the great leader's Bulgarian visit.

The Czechoslovak paper LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE June 8 referred to the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Czechoslovakia. It said: The two countries are linked by the common struggle against imperialism, the common enemy. This is all the more clearly proved by the talks between Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Gustav Husak. MONTSAME June 7, the Thai paper BAN MUANG June 9, the Pakistani paper PAKISTAN TIMES June 12 and other Pakistani papers JANG and NAWA-E WAQT June 10 and the Pakistani news agency PPI June 10 reported a Prague mass rally held in welcome of President Kim Il-song. The Senegalese paper LE SOLEIL June 5 and the Pakistani paper MORNING NEWS June 11 reported his visit to Czechoslovakia.

NODONG SINMUN HAILS KIM IL-SONG'S OVERSEAS TRIP

SK191426 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 18 Jun 84

[NODONG SINMUN 19 June essay: "The People Give Cheers to the Leader"]

[Text] This land is overflowing with an endlessly warm feeling, like a great river. This land has been drawn into the whirlwind of the feelings of endless reverence and admiration, excitement, and joy-like raging billows. The heart of our people are throbbing because of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic visits to foreign countries. The hearts of our people have throbbed with the feelings of excitement and joy since the great leader left the fatherland amid the hearty, blissful wishes of our people and since they watched the image of the respected and beloved leader beaming while receiving hearty, friendly welcomes from foreign friends.

Our people have lived in great excitement for a month, tracing the course of the respected and beloved leader's visits to foreign countries -- the course of logging scores of thousands of miles along friendly socialist routes ranging from the Orient, Asia, to the heart of Europe. Korea is teeming and the entire country is overflowing with a festive mood.

The hearts of our people are now drawn only to the great leader who is staying at a distant place. In our lives today we laugh with joy and shed tears of excitement, tracing the footsteps of the great leader.

"Nowadays, I look at the world map every day. My routine these days is to learn the meaningful places visited by the leader by marking these places every day." This is not only the routine of a workshop leader at the Kangson industrial complex. Elderly people are looking at the world map, wearing glasses. Even children are tracing the course of the great leader's visit on world maps posted on walls. This is a new scene in our daily lives. Perhaps our people have never looked as frequently at the world map, familiarizing themselves with the place names of various foreign countries, as they have in the past month.

In addition to people's use of the map, the audience watching television -- a product of modern civilization which shows the events of distant places as if they were nearby scenes -- has greatly increased. People have never awaited the arrival of television news as impatiently as they are today.

There have been many impressive scenes and unforgettable stories unfolded and told during the great leader's visits to foreign countries encompassing scores of thousands of miles. There has been a sea of welcome; waves of feelings of boundless respect, reverence, and admiration; and cheers in the course of trips encompassing scores of thousands of miles, from vast Siberia to the district along the Adriatic Sea and crossing the Oder, Elbe, and Danube Rivers, in the capitals of various countries, at small and large border railway stations, in cities, at plants, in rural areas, on plazas, and on streets.

Impressive scenes on television screens have attracted our people and gripped their hearts strongly by demonstrating revolutionary solidarity, invincible friendship and unity developed among socialist countries, and the common desire and will to wage an anti-imperialist struggle and to resolutely safeguard the cause of world peace, and by showing the warm feelings of respect, reverence, and admiration toward our leader!

The following is one of the numerous facts showing how intensively our people are absorbed in television news program hours: A burning struggle is now being waged in Nampo to build a street, with the total mobilization of students and citizens in the city. A moving new term, "television shift," has been formed at the battleground where those concerned are waging a fierce assault battle with the single will of loyalty to complete the construction work, begrudging even a second lost. Model warriors who are successful in their work and who are skilled in the art of public speaking have been selected from among assault unit members to man television shifts in rotation. Those who man television shifts are assigned the task of vividly conveying the news on the great leader's visits to foreign countries while watching news programs.

How has this shift system, the first such practice in the world, been put into effect? They have willingly set a goal of pleasing the great leader upon his return from foreign countries by completing the construction of a street ahead of schedule. Although this construction work should be carried out speedily by battling even seconds and minutes, watching television on the news reports of the leader's visits to foreign countries should not be delayed or ignored.

Indeed, during the great leader's visits to foreign countries, many attention-drawing anecdotes have been told throughout our country concerning television news program hours. Some people missed their train because they were absorbed in watching television news program hours in the waiting room of a railway station. The crowds at subway stations became sparse during these hours. A home-visiting delegation of overseas compatriots hurriedly concluded its scheduled tour of Kuryong Falls on Mt Kumgang, saying the tour of this mountain is meaningless without watching television to learn about the great leader's visits to foreign countries.

When one experiences extremely great excitement, one cannot express it in words. When one fails to express it, one produces poems and songs. Our people are now matchlessly proud to hold the great leader in high esteem. They cannot stand without loudly and excitedly expressing, to the world, their feelings of reverence and admiration for him. They are leading their daily lives with the feeling of singing songs. Poets are writing poems highly praising the greatness of the respected and beloved leader. Singers are singing songs ardently revering and admiring the leader. An old party member living in 23 Pan, Kwanghwa-dong, Haeju has sent a long poem to the editorial department of a newspaper, warmly celebrating with great excitement the great leader's historic visits to foreign countries. The preface of his poem begins as follows:

Greatness! Greatness is only one word! But infinite is its size and depth. Greatness is the largest, the highest, the noblest, the most beautiful. Greatness is the highest expression of admiration, the utmost expression of one's feeling, unsparing praise for the highest beauty, emotional exclamation for the greatest happiness and contentment! I sing greatness to my heart's content. I am neither a writer nor a poet, but a common worker. Recalling my 70 years of life and 40 years of party career, I dedicate this poem of my humble feelings, revering the great leader who is on an overseas trip.

Judging from the act of writing poetry and rhyming, this poem may not be a well-written one, but the humble verse by an old party member contains vividly the idea and feeling of our people toward the leader which are becoming warmer and stronger these days when the respected and beloved leader is making historic overseas visits.

A KPA major sent, by telegraph's long poem to a newspaper office, warmly revering the great leader. Sending the poem of 1,986 letters by telegraph, he added a note at the end of the poem that he sent it not by letter but by telegraph, as he wanted to tell the world his emotional feeling as soon as possible. The clerk at the telephone and telegraph service said that he had never received such a long telegraph before, and the reporter who received the copies of the communication exclaimed that he had never received such a long poem by cable in his entire life.

The life given to our people and our Korea along the road of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic overseas trip is not found in our hearts alone. The unparalleled admiration and loyalty burning in the hearts of our people during the great leader's overseas trip is becoming a great power to effect a new great upsurge in all sectors of socialist construction.

What causes our daily life today to continue, and what causes our march today to advance? Let us give joy to the great leader who is on the historic overseas trip by effecting a new great upsurge in socialist construction. This is the noble aspirations and strong propulsion power that enable our every day and every moment to surge with creation and to be embroidered with miracles and innovations.

The guiding functionaries in the capital and in the provincial areas, workers and farmers everywhere, scientists, technicians, youths, students, soldiers, and men and women, young and old, are moving only with single heartedness, advancing in this single aspiration, bringing the flower of loyalty to bloom.

The influence of the cold front this year delayed the season more than before, causing a disadvantageous situation for agriculture. But the entire country and all the people vigorously worked, upholding the lofty will of the party, to pull the rice seedlings, to move the humus pots, and to do the weeding well, thereby ensuring good conditions for an unprecedentedly good harvest.

Toward what is the consistent mind of our farmers directed when they give a satisfied glance at the seedlings growing well and green fields covered with grain which ensure a good harvest this year? They must be saying in their hearts: When we look at the fields where the grain plants are growing well after transplanting the well-grown seedlings, we feel as if we were smelling the cooked rice already. How pleased the fatherly leader would be to see such a successful progress of agriculture, because he is always concerned about farm work! We wish we could inform the fatherly leader of this news, perhaps by sending a telegram to him.

There are the warm feelings of a female farm worker of the No 2 work team of Chongsan cooperative farm, who says that she wishes to send a telegram to inform the great leader of the good progress of agriculture! Here rings the warm loyal hearts of our people today who think only of the fatherly leader when they plant a rice seedling and raise corn and who devote all wisdom and energies in the single desire to please the fatherly leader when they draw molten iron, erect a column at a construction site, extract a ton of coal, and weave a meter of fabric.

The construction workers of Kangson and Anju are vigorously carrying on a speed battle to give a report of loyalty by effecting new success in the construction of a rotary kiln and accelerating the operation of the new large-scale mechanized coal mine, to the 1980's, before the great leader returns to the fatherland!

The working class of [word indistinct] toil in loyalty to present a gift to the great leader when he returns by building a new tractor, and the working class of the Pyongyang weaving plant continuously make innovations in the spirit of overfulfilling the May target by 11.7 percent through collective innovations! Thus, the five district fronts, which are the fierce battle sites of the 1980's, all production battle sites, and the entire country are surging in battle.

The life of a country is infinitely diverse, but there is a dominant spirit there, an axis that turns and advances based on it, as well as a tract. The warm feeling of admiration of all the people, and their hearts, are directed to the great leader, who is making a historic overseas trip! A burning passion of loyalty arises endlessly from there! This is the very spirit dominating our lives today, the axis and the standard of our lives.

As the saying goes, the feeling of blood relationship and the fatherly feeling are even closer and warmer when we are parted, separated by distance. Today, when the great leader is continuing his overseas visits, the reverence and loyalty of our people toward the fatherly leader are becoming warmer and stronger by the ten-fold and hundred-fold.

An overseas visit by the head of state of a country is not a rare thing. A visit can become an event in relations between countries, and it can become an important event that draws global attention. But there will be few cases where, as in our country, it becomes a new turning point and an event in which, whenever the great leader visits a foreign country, all the people erupt with national admiration and loyalty toward their leader, like an active volcano.

Thus, we excitedly experience and demonstrate special relations between our leader and people and the greatness and invincibility of unity among the party, the leader, and the people, which we cannot find anywhere else in the world and which exists only in our country. This noble idea and feeling, which do not change regardless of whether one is with the leader or separated from him and which get deeper and warmer when one is far from him, these special relations and this matchless unity could only develop among the people who deeply understand and absolutely believe in the greatness of one's leader and party. This idea and feeling are special ones that could only develop from the inseparable, deep affection between the leader and the people and between the party and the people -- ones that have developed in the long, historic course of jointly experiencing victories and honors on the single road of the revolution and of jointly overcoming difficulties and trials. This idea and feeling can only develop from the feeling of noble fidelity. These relations are very beautiful, sincere, and solid.

A revolutionary drama entitled "The Lamentable International Peace Conference," produced with the guidance of our party, is now being staged successfully in Pyongyang. Having watched this drama, a worker of the Pyongyang thermal power plant said: While watching the drama "The Lamentable International Peace Conference" yesterday, I shed tears, bitterly lamenting the miserable state of our people in the past. While watching on a television screen the great image of our leader receiving warm welcome and respect from foreign friends, I wept today, overflowing with feelings of excitement and happiness. What a great leader we hold in high esteem!

Comparing today's historic event represented by the great leader's visits to foreign countries with the lamentable international peace conference symbolizing our people's past sufferings and tragedy, we think of our great leader and party and bear deep in our hearts the honor, dignity, and endless happiness that our people are enjoying today. This is the unanimous feeling of our people today.

Our people do not forget their bitter history of humiliation and maltreatment as a result of lack of sovereignty, caused by failure to hold the leader in high esteem under the leadership of the glorious party. How can they restrain the feeling of joy and check tears of ecstatic happiness while watching our leader on television, receiving a bouquet of fragrant roses -- the first such product in Siberia this year as the result of careful cultivation -- during his trip of friendship and unity encompassing scores of thousands of miles, the moving scene in which he received warm, sincere, and blissful greetings from many people lined up along the bank of the Elbe River, a scene in a small city of some 13,000 in which over 10,000 people were enthusiastically welcoming our leader, singing and dancing in a festive mood?

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the WPK Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is a great leader whom our people have held in high esteem for the first time in a history of several thousand years and is the teacher and father of our party and people.

The passionate feeling of noble loyalty that surged in the hearts of our people during the great leader's visits to foreign countries, all the sensational events in our daily lives, and all the innovations and successes in our production and construction are the products of cheers the people have raised to praise the leader after once again grasping the truth that they can attain victory only on the single road of holding the great leader in high esteem and of following our glorious party. This feeling is the demonstration of the invariable creed and burning desire of the people to advance and win victory forever along the single road of single-hearted loyalty.

This is the impressive result of the noble will and unanimous desire of our people to show endless loyalty to the great leader along the road of loyally following the leadership of our party and is the demonstration of the firm and unwavering resolve of our party members and workers to share their own destiny with the party at any place and at any time.

On a spring day several years ago, the great leader, who had devoted everything to the cause of providing the people with happiness, visited a farm for more than the tenth time and gave instructions on the cultivation of vegetables in hothouses. When the leader was about to leave, the chairwoman of the farm management committee excitedly and solicitously told the leader: Fatherly leader, please do not travel this rough field road in your old age. Because the comrade dear leader is taking care of our work as a whole and because he is correctly leading us as you, the leader, had planned, we can do everything if you, the leader, give us tasks. Our only hope is for you, the fatherly leader, to enjoy a long life and good health.

This ardent desire and lasting and single will of loyalty spoke for the unanimous, burning desire preserved at the bottom of our people's hearts. During the current significant period of the great leader's historic visits to foreign countries, our people are unconditionally and absolutely following the leadership of the party with the single-hearted feeling of loyalty and are demonstrating to the world through their practical daily lives that their faith is unwavering.

This has been clearly shown by today's proud situation in which everything is carried out in accordance with the party's intent throughout the country, including Kim Chaek and Musan, the steel bases in the northern region, shipyards in Chonggang and Chongjin, and the machine plant in Yongsong, and in which efforts are made to normalize production, to reform economic work, and to improve further the people's standard of living.

Indeed, the leader is great. The party is great. The people are great. Because of this, the party, the leader, and the people have formed an invincible and whole entity in our country. Where else in the world is there such a country and such a great phenomenon?

Our people sincerely rejoice over solid friendship and unity among socialist countries that have blossomed brightly on the road of the great leader's historic visits to foreign countries and over new success attained in the anti-imperialist struggle and in the cause of world peace. They are greatly encouraged by this.

Our people will further develop their revolutionary solidarity and friendship with fraternal countries on the single road of holding the great leader in high esteem forever and of loyalty following the leadership of our glorious party, and will be faithful to the cause of the Korean and world revolutions to the end.

Our revolutionary cause of advancing toward a bright future with the great leader, the great party, and the great people being blended into a whole entity and with a single desire and intent will be victorious and invincible, and our fatherland will prosper forever.

#### FOREIGN MEDIA FLAY U.S. 'WAR PROVOCATION MOVES'

SK201537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA) -- Foreign media carried articles denouncing the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and supporting the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Noting that Reagan continues increasing nuclear weapons in South Korea, openly blaring that he would use nuclear weapons if a war broke out in Korea, the Bulgarian paper NARODNA MLADEZH June 13 said such criminal acts pose a threat not only to Korea but also to Asia and socialist countries.

The Swedish paper NORRSKENSFLAMMAN June 7 dedicated one whole page to "U.S. Imperialists, Igniter of Korean War", a talk issued by Bengt Tuikanen, chairman of the Stockholm branch of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association. The paper pointed out:

We should let the world people know that the U.S. imperialists are the war provocateurs and aggressors who are preparing a new war in Korea. If they recklessly unleash another war in Korea, they will suffer a more serious defeat than the past Korean war and find themselves an object of unanimous denunciation by the peace-loving people of the world.

Only when the United States responded to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks, can it save its face.

The Mozambican paper DIRIO DE MOZAMBIQUE June 8 said that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are increasing the tension on the Korean peninsula and leading it closer to the brink of war, far from accepting the proposals of the DPRK Government for peaceful reunification including the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. This shows that the Reagan administration is a main obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Portuguese magazine TERCEIRO MUNDO in its May issue exposed that the United States keeps its forces in South Korea in violation of the resolution of the 30th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, getting more undisguised in its moves for the provocation of another war of aggression.

The Democratic Yemeni paper AR-RABI ASHAR UKTUBRE June 3 pointed out that the United States is instigating Japan and South Korea into bringing into shape a three-way military alliance, reinforcing its armed forces in South Korea and building new military bases in Southeast Asia.

#### CHON'S TALK WITH ARAB LEAGUE OFFICIAL CRITICIZED

SK201122 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet prime minister in his talk with the general secretary of the Arab League a few days ago, let out utterances to the effect that Israel must withdraw from the occupied Arab land and the right of the Palestinian people including the right to national self-determination be guaranteed for peace in the Middle East. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says: This revealed the intention of the puppets to make their way into the Third World by disguising themselves as a "friend" of the Arab people and thereby get rid of international isolation and create split and discord among the Arab countries.

The people, says the author of the commentary, assess the South Korean puppets not by their words but by their action. After citing concrete facts proving that they had always acted an enemy of the Arab people as could be seen in the case of the fourth Middle East war in which they zealously patronized the Israeli aggressors, clamouring that "Arab started the war," the commentary continues:

Still now the South Korean puppets are tightening compact with the Israeli aggressors in the political and military domains. Though the puppet prime minister prattled about "guarantee of rights of Palestine" with a volte-face, their true color already exposed cannot be concealed. The internal and external policy of the Chon Tu-hwan group, the executor of the policy of aggression and war of the U.S. imperialists, is utterly incompatible with peace and national independence.

#### PAPER HITS S. KOREAN SOLDIERS FOR 'BRUTALITY'

SK191710 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary notes that ten or more puppet army soldiers broke into a civilian house in Yangpyong County, Kyonggi Province, South Korea, and committed such brutal atrocity as killing or wounding several inhabitants with daggers. Branding this brutality as a repetition of the bloody massacre massacre of fellow countrymen by puppet paratroopers who were mobilized in the Kwangju bloodbath on the order of Chon Tu-hwan four years ago, the author of the commentary says:

It is none other than Chon Tu-hwan and Co. who masterminded the murderous atrocity this time. The Chon Tu-hwan group is a nation-butcher and thorough-paced fascist hangman engaged in man-hunting. It is training the puppet army soldiers in this bestial temperament and driving them into suppression of the people.

All the assaults and murder in South Korea including the recent incident in Tongduchon, Kyonggi Province, where more than 100 puppet army soldiers fell upon defenceless inhabitants, and the gun-firing incident in Uiryong where a policeman fired the gun at random to kill or wound above 100 people, are unthinkable apart from the Chon Tu-hwan group of murderers. The Chon Tu-hwan group can never evade the responsibility for the latest incident.

#### 3D SESSION OF NONALIGNED FOOD MEETING HELD

SK200405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA) -- The third-day session of the meeting of irrigation experts of the coordinators of non-aligned countries for food and agriculture was held on June 19.

The debate on intensified cooperation between non-aligned and developing countries in irrigation and drainage continued at the session.

The delegates of Upper Volta, Burundi, Socialist Ethiopia, India, Libya, Guinea, the Group of 77 in Rome, Benin, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the Sudan, Guyana, Iran, Iraq and the PLO took the floor. They stressed the need for non-aligned and developing countries to intensify cooperation in irrigation and drainage. They called on all countries to strengthen bilateral and multilateral cooperation in this field and solve to the best of their ability the problems of planning, designing, building, finance, construction of factories, operation of irrigation and drainage setups and the training of technicians and specialists.

In order to overcome all difficulties in the way of agriculture and irrigation, they said, the non-aligned and developing countries should cooperate and exchange experiences with each other. Saying that the proposals advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea including the problem of strengthening cooperation in training irrigation personnel, establishing joint enterprises for the production of irrigation installations and founding a coordinating organisation for cooperation are constructive, they expressed full support to them. Delegates from many countries highly estimated the successes and experiences attained by the DPRK in building irrigation and drainage setups.

#### Delegates Visit Docks, Stations

SK210425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA) -- Delegations and delegates to the meeting of irrigation experts of the coordinators of non-aligned countries for food and agriculture now on in Pyongyang made on-the-spot inspection of different places for study on June 20. They went round the Ponghwa lock gate, the Ponghwa two-stage pumping station, the Mirim lock gate, the Rihyon pumping station, the Potong River reverse pumping station and other irrigation and drainage setups, the room for the study of irrigation and other study rooms of the University of the National Economy, the Irrigation Engineering Institute of the Academy of Sciences and other scientific institute in the domain of agriculture, the Hari and Oryu cooperative farms.

#### ENVOY HO TAM ENDS VISIT TO ETHIOPIA 17 JUN

SK202211 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA) -- Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, left Addis Ababa on June 17 after a visit to Socialist Ethiopia as a special envoy of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

He was seen off at the airport by L. Asfaw, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, member of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and head of the Organizing Department of the party; and H. Mariam, acting head of the Foreign Affairs Relations department of the party, and other personages concerned.

During his stay in Socialist Ethiopia Comrade Ho Tam visited the city hall in Addis Ababa and the "Hero Centre" in Debre Zeit City, Shewa region.

PRC'S WAN LI MEETS KCNA DELEGATION IN BEIJING

SK20149 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing June 18 (KCNA) -- Comrade Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, on June 18 met at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing the delegation of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY headed by its Deputy General Director Yang Yong-man on a visit to China.

Present on the occasion were Mu Qiang, director general of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY of China, and Sin In-ha, Korean ambassador to China. A talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Sees Pyongyang Group

SK210856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing June 19 (KCNA) -- Comrade Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, on June 19 in Zhongnanhai, Beijing, met the Pyongyang Municipal Friendship Delegation headed by Choe Un-pong, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, on a visit to China.

Present there were Bei Jiefu, vice-mayor of the Beijing Municipal People's Government, the deputy secretary general who is director of the General Office, of the Beijing Municipal People's Government and Sin In-ha, Korean ambassador to China. A talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA'S LI PENG MEETS TRADE BANK DELEGATION

SK201051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing June 18 (KCNA) -- Comrade Li Peng, vice-premier of the State Council of China, on June 18 met in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing the Trade Bank friendship delegation of our country headed by its Vice-President Kim Myong-po on a visit to China. A conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

YANG HYONG-SOP RECEIVES MONGOLIAN LETTER OF SUPPORT

SK200859 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0823 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA) -- A letter of solidarity came to Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from B. Altangerel, chairman of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, in support of the appeal of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world.

Noting that the DPRK's new proposal for holding tripartite talks with the United States and South Korea is another manifestation showing the DPRK's positive efforts to find a way for a peaceful solution of the Korean question, the letter says: To solve the question of the Korean peninsula in the interests of the Korean people will make a great contribution to the cause of consolidating peace and security not only in the Far East but also in Asia.

The government and people of the Mongolian People's Republic have invariably supported and will support in the future, too, the just struggle of the government and People of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a peaceful solution of the question of the Korean peninsula, the complete withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and the peaceful reunification of the country.

OVERSEAS EVENTS MARK KIM CHONG-IL 1983 PRC VISIT

SK160809 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA) -- Functions were held in many countries on the first anniversary of the historic visit of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to China. The Ghanaian National Institute of the Chuche Idea on May 27 arranged a show of the documentary film "China Visit of Comrade Kim Chong-il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea." Hung on the background of the platform of the function hall were a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song and a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

After appreciating the documentary film the attendants expressed deep reverence for the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. The chairman of the Ghanaian National Institute of the Chuche Idea said: The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was warmly welcomed by the top-level Chinese leaders and large crowds of Chinese people everywhere he went. He enjoys boundless respect with high authority among the world people. He is the successor to the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and an outstanding leader of the Korean people and the world people. The chief of a branch of the union of literary men and artists said that he could see through this film the bright future of chuche Korea and the world revolution. A letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the film show.

The documentary film on the dear leader's visit to China was screened at the Kisseni Middle School in Bujumbura, Burundi, on June 2. A Korean film show was arranged at District No. 4 of Brazzaville, the Congo, on June 2, Korean photo exhibition and film show at District No. 1 of Brazzaville on June 8, Korean book and photo exhibition and film show at the Police School in Cotonou, Benin, on June 1 and Korean photo exhibition and film show in Yaounde, Cameroon, on June 1.

SEMINARS ON KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE HELD ABROAD

SK201106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA) -- A seminar on "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea", a treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, was held on May 23 at the chuche idea study centre of the University of Zimbabwe. Hung on the background of the platform of the seminar hall were a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song and a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The reporter and speakers stressed in unison that Comrade Kim Chong-il published the treatise to further enrich the treasure-house of Kimilsongism. They stressed that the treatise is a precious historical work which gives conviction of the victory and a weapon of struggle to the peoples of newly-emerging countries who have embarked upon the road of building a new life and the world's revolutionary people in the struggle for making the whole world independent. A letter to Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the seminar.

A similar seminar was sponsored by the Amadora, Portugal, group for the study of Kimilsungism on May 18 on the occasion of the first anniversary of its publication. The vice-chairman of the Portuguese Central Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism said in his speech that the treatise is an immortal classic work which made great contributions to further enriching the treasure-house of the revolutionary ideas of the working class, accelerating socialist and communist construction and promoting the cause of making the whole world independent. In his treatise, he noted, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il gave a lucid exposition of all the problems arising in the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

#### INITIAL SUCCESS IN ATTAINING REPORTED GRAIN GOAL

SK180046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA) -- Korea has set herself the goal of producing 10 million tons of grain this year. This year the agricultural working people of Korea, overcoming unfavorable abnormal weather conditions caused by the cold front, have wound up the rice transplanting and humus-potted maize transplanting in a short period and are now hastening weeding in the paddy and non-paddy fields.

This is an initial success in making an important breakthrough for attaining the 10 million ton goal of grain production and guarantees victory in farming. Now general conditions of rice and maize farming are very promising.

In usual years by this time, rice seedling and maize plants would have barely finished to adapt themselves to soil in the countryside of the western coast area. But this year, the crops are already doing well in many areas. In the paddy fields of cooperative farms around Pyongyang every rice plant has more than 15-16 blades. The number of rice blades per pyong (one pyong is six feet square) on the cooperative farms of South Hwanghae Province is 200-300 greater on an average than in the same period of last year. The maize crop conditions are also very good.

Right after liberation the per-hectare yield was only 1-2 tons in rice and 600-700 kilogrammes in maize in our country. In 1979 the figure stood at 7.2 tons in rice and 6.3 tons in maize. Grain output steadily increased to reach 9.5 million tons in the early 1980s.

As a result, Korea has long solved the food problem completely. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea comes first in the world in the per hectare rice yield.

SPECIAL ARTICLE ON UNITY, PURITY OF WPK RANKS

SK191353 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Unattributed special article: "Tested Leadership Which Has Defended, Consolidated, and Developed the Unity, Cohesion, and Purity of the Party"]

[Text] Unity and cohesion of the party ranks is the source of power of a party engaged in the revolution and a firm guarantee for all victories.

The power of unity and cohesion is invincible, and in building a party of the working class, nothing is more valuable than the unity and cohesion of the party ranks. The unity, cohesion, and purity of the party are to be realized, safeguarded, and strengthened by the leader [suryong], the founder and leader [yongdoja] of the party, and by the inheritor of the leader's cause.

Our party, founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has now been further strengthened and developed to become a chuche-type revolutionary party thanks to the tested leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the party's unity, cohesion, and purity have been strengthened more than at any previous time.

From the day he set out to lead our party's work, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il firmly safeguarded and lifted to a new high stage the unity and cohesion of the party established by the great leader by attaching great significance to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion and energetically organizing and leading this work.

Without the outstanding and tested leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, it is impossible to think of our party as being consolidated and developed into the steel-like party of unity and cohesion it is today, capable of consummating the socialist and communist cause in our country.

What is important in our party's leadership for the unity and cohesion within the party is that, first of all, it has consolidated the party's unity and cohesion centering around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as invincible by firmly establishing the party's unitary ideological system throughout the entire party and in all of society.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has noted: By adhering to the establishment of the unitary ideological system as the basic line for building the party in particular, we have consolidated the party's unity and cohesion as invincible and strengthened and developed our party into a militant and revolutionary one with a strong organizational spirit and discipline by which the entire party thinks and moves as one.

The center of the party's unity and cohesion is the leader. The solidity of the unity and cohesion achieved by the party depends on how all the party members unite around the leader. By assuming the establishment of a unitary ideological system as the basic line for building the party, our party has united all the party members and people rock-firm around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. As a result of a struggle to establish a unitary ideological system within the party which has steadily and substantially been launched on an all-party scale, the confidence and loyalty of our party members and working people for the great leader have been heightened extraordinarily.

Today, our people, who view living and carrying out the revolution while upholding the great Comrade Kim Il-song [as heard] as their leader as the greatest honor and happiness, are endlessly respecting, admiring, and absolutely supporting the leader. Cherishing loyalty to the party and the leader as an invariable revolutionary faith and sense of obligation, our people are safeguarding and defending the great leader and party politically, ideologically, and with their lives, thoroughly and unconditionally implementing the leader's teachings and the party's policies.

With the deepening of the party members' and working people's trusting spirit of believing in and following the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and with the unprecedented heightening of their loyalty to struggle for the leader and the party at the sacrifice of their youth and even their lives, the unity and cohesion of OUR PARTY centered around the respected and beloved leader has been strengthened more than at any previous time.

The wisdom of our party's leadership lies in the very fact that our party has firmly united all the party members and people around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song by closely coupling the work of establishing a unitary ideological system within the party and the work for unity and cohesion and by energetically pushing this combined work ahead.

What is also important in our party's leadership for unity and cohesion of the party is that the party has firmly guaranteed the unity and purity of the party's will and intentions by strengthening education on the *chuche* idea for the party members and working people, while energetically staging a struggle to overcome all sorts of foreign ideological elements in conflict with the *chuche* idea.

Ideological and volitional cohesion is one of the basic requirements for solid unity and cohesion. Cohesion based not on ideology but on working relationship does not last long and is not solid. Only when ideological and volitional cohesion has been achieved on the basis of a unitary idea can it become solid unity and cohesion. The unitary idea is none other than the revolutionary idea of the leader, the founder of the party. For this reason, only when we firmly safeguard and defend the leader's revolutionary idea and only when we firmly guarantee its purity, can we cement the party's unity and cohesion as firmly as a rock.

Placing priority on arming the party members and working people with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea and *chuche* idea, our party has energetically led this work.

Under the party's leadership, we have intensified the indoctrination of the *chuche* idea, of the party's policy, and of the revolutionary tradition among the party members and working people and have actively staged the ideological struggle against all kinds of old-fashioned ideologies. As a result, all party members and working people have firmly armed themselves with the *chuche* idea and the entire society has been fully modeled on the *chuche* idea. Also, among them, outdated ideologies running counter to the *chuche* idea have died away, and their national pride and consciousness of independence have unprecedentedly increased. A *chuche*-oriented viewpoint and stand of solving all problems arising in revolution and construction in our own fashion on the principle of self-reliance have been firmly established.

Indeed, because the *chuche* idea has come to firmly dominate the entire party and the entire society, a basic turn has been effected in our people's ideological and spiritual ethos and work habits and all the party members and working people have come to firmly unite in terms of ideological will.

If factionalism is allowed, the unity of ideological will of the working class party cannot be achieved, nor can the party exist as a unified body. Thus, only in the struggle to overcome all antiparty tendencies and alien elements -- including factionalism -- can one endlessly consolidate the party's unity and cohesion and guarantee the purity of ideological will. Our party has always paid keen attention to opposing factionalism in the struggle for unity and has spurred all party members and working people to this struggle, thereby having eradicated antiparty factionalist elements within the party and achieved the great unity of the Korean communist movement. In particular, even after it swept away the filth [omul] of factionalism in history, our party has developed the historic struggle for the party's unity and cohesion to a new higher stage by continuing to strenuously stage the struggle against opportunistic elements.

Because of this uncompromising and principled struggle, all alien elements, including factionalism, which were hampering the party's unity and cohesion have been thoroughly overcome and our party's unity and cohesion have been brilliantly realized and further consolidated on the basis of the *chuche* idea, centering around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The guaranteeing of the steel-like organizational spirit and discipline within the party and the establishing of the revolutionary work method are to make the party become a truly revolutionary and militant party and an invincible party with a high authority and dignity among the masses. This carried important significance in consolidating the party's unity and cohesion.

Our party has established a revolutionary party life system throughout the entire party and wisely organized and led the party members so that they can regularize and standardize party life. Therefore, the party members' view of the party organization has been enhanced and the ethos with which all carry out their work and lead their lives, thoroughly depending upon the party organization, has been firmly established.

Also, our party has actively pushed the struggle to establish the great leader-style work method throughout the entire party by taking the question of improving the work method and style as one of the main tasks of party work in conformity with the new demands of revolutionary development. Thus, a basic turn has been effected in the method and style of party work and the relations between the party and the masses have been consolidated as indestructible. In the process of this struggle, when all party members are moving as one in accordance with the party center's command, a steel-like discipline has been firmly established within the party and all party members and working people have come to strenuously struggle following the party, entirely entrusting their fate to our party.

Indeed, today, under the tested leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il [as heard], our party consolidated and developed as a great party which has achieved unity and cohesion with the greatest solidity and vitality in the history of communist movement.

All party members have solidly united with one heart and mind on the basis of the leader's *chuche* idea, rallying around the great leader and the party center. Herein lies the greatness and indestructibility of our party's unity and cohesion.

Achievement of this great indestructible unity and cohesion is the most brilliant accomplishment of our party in upholding the great leader's revolutionary cause of *chuche*. This precious success and achievement made in the struggle to defend and consolidate the party's unity, cohesion, and purity carry a great significance for the consolidation and development of our party and the victory of the revolutionary cause.

Because the party's unity and cohesion have been firmly consolidated as indestructible, the party's combat capability and leadership role have been incomparably increased and the revolutionary nature and chuche lineage of our party as the party of the glorious Comrade Kim Il-song have been resolutely defended and brilliantly inherited.

Without the party's steel-like unity and cohesion, one can never think of the question of consolidating the party and increasing its combat function and leadership role, either. Our party is excellently solving this question by firmly consolidating the unity and cohesion of its ranks.

Because firm and great unity and cohesion centering around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center have been realized, the party's organizational and ideological foundation has been firmly laid and the party's leadership role over revolution and construction has further increased. This means that our party has provided a firm guarantee with which the party can be consolidated and developed eternally as a chuche-type revolutionary one and can brilliantly inherit and consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Our party's unity and cohesion with the greatest solidity and vitality serve as a firm guarantee enabling us to achieve new advances and great upswings in revolution and construction. All successes and achievements our party and people have made in the historic march to model the whole society on the chuche idea are a precious result brought out by the indestructible might of the unity and cohesion of our party and revolutionary ranks. Thanks to our great strength of unity and cohesion, under the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- the work of remodeling man and society is being actively carried out, the grand construction works for remaking nature are being vigorously carried out everywhere, and the flames of creating the "speed of the eighties" -- a new advance speed in which the speed battle is joined to the Chollima -- are being fiercely set ablaze on all fronts of socialist construction. Indeed, the unity and cohesion which our party has achieved under the leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il [as heard] are the source of our people's invincible strength and a decisive guarantee for endless advance and upswing in revolution and construction.

Achievement of the great unity and cohesion, which is unprecedented in history, is a great pride and dignity of our party and people. We should have great pride in this. But we should never be satisfied with the results which we have already achieved in the struggle for the party's unity and cohesion. Our revolution has not ended yet. We should continue to stage struggle strenuously. Moreover, when imperialism exists and the class struggle continues, we should endlessly stage the struggle for the party's unity and cohesion, not stopping even a moment.

We should defend, generation after generation, and further glorify the unity and cohesion of our party and revolutionary ranks which are united as one around the great leader and the party. Holding the great leader in high esteem and upholding the party's leadership with loyalty is a basic demand to defend, inherit, and develop the party's unity and cohesion from generation to generation.

Our party's leadership for unity and cohesion is one to thoroughly safeguard and defend the immortal achievements the great leader has made in the struggle for the party's unity and cohesion. It is a wise leadership to further glorify these achievements in conformity with the demand of a new higher stage of developing revolution. All of us should further consolidate and develop our party as a militant one with invincible might and advance the revolutionary cause of chuche, the socialist and communist cause, be endlessly intensifying the struggle for unity and cohesion under the party's tested leadership.

U.S. MOVES ON TRADE RESTRICTIONS CAUSE CONCERN

SK210322 Seoul YONHAP in English 0219 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (YONHAP) -- South Korean trade officials are worried about recent U.S. moves to strengthen restrictions developing countries using unfair trade practices like forgery of export visas and violations of patent rights. The Trade and Industry Ministry said Thursday the U.S. Government is working on detailed measures to crackdown on the unfair trade activities, and U.S. industries are also moving to file suits against companies participating in those activities. The ministry is especially concerned that the United States will target export items like textiles, electronic parts, steel products and chemical goods, which happen to make up a large share of Korea's exports to the United States, for its moves.

The ministry said the U.S. International Trade Commission recently released a report on those activities after a year-long investigation, and the U.S. Congress was moving to enact stronger law against such practices. In addition, the U.S. customs administration has toughened its regulation of some imports, including textiles, the ministry said.

Under current U.S. laws, import agencies convicted of unfair trade activities would not be allowed to continue business and their imported items would be confiscated. Moreover, the ministry said, U.S. industries are insisting that the general system of preference (GSP) benefits should be reduced unless the exporting countries voluntarily stop unfair trade activities. So far, only one Korean product, a cocking gun, has been under investigation on a charge of violating patent rights.

NORTH REPORTED TO APPOINT NEW ECONOMIC DIRECTOR

SK210647 Seoul YONHAP in English 0620 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (YONHAP) -- The North Korean Worker's (Communist) Party has appointed Kim Kwang-chin as its first director of economic affairs replacing Hyon Mu-kwang the NAEWOE Press reported Thursday. The North Korea watcher also reported that the North Korean party named Pak Nam-ki as the second director of economic affairs and Kye Chong-yong as director of the machinery industry. The reshuffle was confirmed in a broadcast of Radio Moscow reporting on the meeting between the three North Korean party officials and a candidate member of the Soviet Politburo on Tuesday, NAEWOE said.

Pak has served as deputy machinery industry minister since 1972 and as vice chairman of the state planning commission since 1976. However, nothing was made known about Kim and Kye, NAEWOE said.

SOUTH KOREAN BILLBOARD GOING UP IN GUANGZHOU

OW201143 Tokyo KYODO in English 1116 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, June 20 KYODO -- Advertising by a South Korean company will be allowed inside China for the first time when a large billboard promoting furniture is erected outside Guangzhou station from July 1, it was revealed here Wednesday. The advertisement is being arranged by a Hong Kong agency for Borneo Mercantile Co., one of South Korea's largest furniture manufacturers. It will contain slogans in Chinese, English and the Korean alphabet, Hangul, with the country name "Korea" in English. The fee for the billboard is 3.9 million won (about 1.2 million yen or about 5,150 dollars) per year.

EXERCISES ON POSSIBLE ENERGY CRISES PLANNED

SK160231 Seoul YONHAP in English 0221 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP) -- To prepare for a possible future energy crisis, the South Korean Government plans to conduct an exercise in August to curb the nation's oil consumption, the Energy and Resources Ministry said Saturday. The ministry has worked out an exercise program to control the nation's oil consumption effectively should another global oil crisis result from the closure of the Strait of Hormuz in the Persian Gulf, ministry officials said.

The program, to be carried out in three provincial cities during the exercise, calls for cutting gas operation by a third. The three cities are Suwon, Kyonggi Province; Chonju, North Cholla Province; and Masan, South Kyongsang Province, the officials said. During the four-day exercise, public and private cars also will be affected. Private car owners will be allowed to run their cars only every other day, while the operation of all public cars, except those used for special purposes like police patrol and fire fighting, will be cut by 10 percent during the period, the officials said. The exercise also will limit the operation hours of gas stations in the cities and Seoul to 5 a.m.-10 p.m. for two days of the period, they said.

In parallel with carrying out the program on a limited basis, government planners will create scenarios on paper under which an oil-rationing system will be applied to industries and households, they said. The ministry will analyze the results of the exercise and establish a reinforced energy control program for emergencies, they added.

PARTIES WIDENING GAP IN ELECTION NEGOTIATION

SK192355 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Differences between the ruling and opposition camps are widening rather than narrowing as the inter-party negotiations for the reform of the parliamentary election system entered the third week.

The Democratic Justice Party presented a plan for the election of one to three lawmakers per constituency depending on the population, only to face an instant rejection from the major opposition Democratic Korea Party. For its part, the DKP threatened a boycott of the negotiation itself given the ruling party's negative response to its demand for a change in the composition of the election watchdog body.

DJP spokesman Rep. Kim Yong-tae said yesterday that the DJP may present its plan for the new system during the second top-level meeting of the three parties today. Under the current law, each constituency elects two national assemblymen, irrespective of the size of its population. In a regular weekly meeting of its leading officials yesterday, the DJP concluded that the new formula was "worth looking at closely," the spokesman said.

However, Rep. Yu Han-yol, secretary general of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party, flatly rejected the DJP's idea, saying: "The plan does not deserve even a glance." He said: "The DJP should first clearly choose between a minor constituency system or a large-size constituency system before proposing such a formula, and then readjust the constituencies."

The second opposition Korea National Party decided yesterday in a meeting of its key figures to oppose the DJP plan. A party spokesman said that the KNP would push ahead its earlier proposal for a formula under which two-to-four lawmakers would be elected in each constituency. The parties will also be wrangling over the opposition-raised issue of changing the way of distributing house seats for the national constituency under the proportional representation system.

The DJP confirmed in yesterday's meeting that it will cling to the current distribution formula under which two thirds of the seats go automatically to the party gathering the most ballots.

The DKP claims that the seats should be distributed to the parties in function of the ratio of ballot they obtain.

The KNP demands the current 92 seats in the national constituency be cut to one third of the 184 lawmakers elected in districts.

Emerging from a DKP's Executive Council meeting, Rep. Yu revealed that his party would boycott the on-going negotiations if the DKP refused to consider this party's demand for a reform of the election watchdog body. He said: "The DJP should accept the DPK's proposal that an election management committee include persons recommended by the political parties." He claimed "There is no reason for the ruling party to reject the demand if it is really committed to a fair election."

The new election formula the DJP is now contemplating would reduce the number of national assemblymen to 270 down from 276. In the DJP plan, each constituency having less than 300,000 inhabitants elect one lawmaker, and the districts with a population between 300,000 and 600,000 designate two lawmakers as it is currently the case. Constituencies having population of over 600,000 will elect three lawmakers each, according to the plan. In this case, the districts which will elect one lawmaker will number 21, and those which will have two are 17. The current formula for the election of two lawmakers per constituency will be applied to 54 districts.

#### DKP SEEKS TO REVISE LAW ON ASSEMBLIES, RALLIES

SK210002 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] The opposition Democratic Korea Party plans to submit an amendment to the law concerning assemblies and demonstrations to the National Assembly for action during a special parliamentary session June 25-July 11. The party is seeking to ease penalties for violators of the law and restrict the presence of policemen at indoor and outdoor meetings.

Drafted by Rep. Kim Tae-su, the bill would reduce to five years from seven years the maximum prison term for those guilty of holding meetings and demonstrations illegally. Under the sought-after revision, the presence of policemen at authorized meetings and demonstrations would be possible only when it is approved by meeting organizers. It would also stipulate that the authorities concerned be required to warn assembly organizers to voluntarily break up their congregations or demonstrations before breaking them up by force. The bill would remove provisions on illegal rallies or demonstrations feared to threaten public order and well-being and to instigate social disorder on grounds that most of the provisions are ambiguously worded.

The measure would pave the way for open-air political rallies and demonstrations, which have been banned so far. Rally and demonstration organizers would be allowed under the revision to demand a review of a ban.

The bill will be sent to the Assembly after it is reviewed in a series of meetings of DKP senior officeholders.

MONTSAME 'TEXT' OF MPR-POLISH COMMUNIQUE

OW200439 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1905 CMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 June (MONTSAME) -- Following is the text of the joint communique on the visit to the MPR of Stefan Olszowski, minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic [PPR]:

Joint Communique on the Visit to the MPR of Comrade  
Stefan Olszowski, PPR Minister of Foreign Affairs

At the invitation of the MPR Government, S. Olszowski, member of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee Politburo and PPR minister of foreign affairs, was in the MPR on an official friendly visit from 14 to 17 June. Comrade S. Olszowski was received by Jambyn Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers. He laid a wreath at the tomb of D. Sukhe Bator and H. Choybalsan, opened the days of Polish culture in the MPR, and visited a number of cultural institutions and industrial enterprises in Ulaanbaatar and Darhan.

The foreign ministers of the MPR and PPR held talks, in the course of which they informed each other of the situation in their countries, discussed prospects of developing Mongolian-Polish cooperation, and also exchanged opinions on pressing international problems. Talks and negotiations were held in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality. The unity of views on all questions discussed was noted.

Minister S. Olszowski informed the Mongolian side about the current situation in Poland, about the measures undertaken by the PZPR and PPR Government to overcome the socioeconomic crisis, and about the full implementation of the program of socialist renewal adopted at the Ninth PZPR Congress, which was confirmed by the All-Polish Conference of Delegates and which creates a historic opportunity for the Polish people.

The Mongolian side highly assessed these measures and expressed its conviction that the Polish people under the leadership of its party and government would be successful in overcoming the existing difficulties, in strengthening the socialist system, and further developing political, social and economic affairs.

Minister M. Dugersuren informed the Polish side about the realization of tasks outlined by the MPRP Congress and about the achievements of the Mongolian people in the construction of a material and technical base for socialism. He expressed sincere gratitude to the PZPR Central Committee, the PPR Government, and the Polish people for assistance and fraternal cooperation in the cause of socialist construction in the MPR.

The Polish side highly assessed the achievements of the Mongolian people and expressed its conviction that the tasks outlined by the MPRP and MPR Government would be successfully implemented.

Both ministers noted with satisfaction that relations of fraternal friendship, close cooperation and mutual support between the MPR and PPR are growing and strengthening year by year in the interests of both countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and in the spirit of the 1975 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. It was noted that close cooperation and interaction between the MPRP and the PZPR is the decisive factor in successfully and comprehensively developing relations between the two countries and peoples.

The recent meeting in Moscow of Yumjaagiym Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural, and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, was exceptionally significant in the further development of Mongolian-Polish relations.

During the meeting, both leaders discussed fundamental questions of further strengthening Mongolian-Polish friendship and close cooperation between the two countries.

The MPR and PPR attach particular significance to the further strengthening of unity and solidarity of the socialist community and comprehensive cooperation within CEMA. The ministers noted that the results of the CEMA economic summit session are a major step in the cause of further deepening socialist economic integration and strengthening the economic potential of practical socialism.

Ministers M. Dugersuren and S. Olszowski noted, with profound concern, the serious aggravation of the international situation as a result of the confrontational policy of the U.S. Administration and certain of its allies. A very dangerous illustration of this is the intensifying build-up of the arms race -- in particular, nuclear arms -- by these circles, the use of force in resolving international problems, interference in the internal affairs of other states, and a policy of discrimination and economic blackmail. All this leads to a destabilization of international relations, and an increase in the threat of nuclear conflict.

The dangerous actions of the forces of imperialism are aimed at changing the global arrangement of world forces to their advantage. In Europe, this is manifested by the deployment of new generations of U.S. nuclear weapons in certain NATO countries, and attempts by certain Western circles to question territorial realities, which arose after World War II; in Asia, by inciting new conflicts and the expansion of the U.S. military presence, including deployment of its first-strike nuclear weapons in strategic regions, the attempts to involve other countries in fulfilling Washington's global military plans, and the rebirth of militarism. The MPR and PPR resolutely oppose these actions, which create a serious danger to the cause of peace in Europe, Asia and the world.

The preservation of peace, an end to the arms race, and a shift to effective disarmament -- particularly nuclear -- are the key problems for today.

The sides adhere to a common view that opportunities exist to change the dangerous development of events, and transfer inter-state relations onto a normal course. The way to do this is to restore the position which existed before the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, and to conduct honest and businesslike talks, with the aim of reaching mutually acceptable agreements on the questions of arms limitation and reduction -- of nuclear arms, in particular -- on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security.

In this regard, the ministers stressed the undoubted timeliness of proposals contained in the Prague political declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member states of 5 January 1983, and the Moscow joint statement by the leading party and state officials of seven socialist countries of 28 June 1983, and other joint documents of the fraternal countries. Particularly significant is the initiative regarding the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and maintaining peaceful relations, supported by the recent Budapest proposal to turn to comprehensive consultations on this question.

The sides highly assessed the broad program of normalizing the international situation, presented in addresses by K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Particular emphasis was given to the topicality of the proposal that definite principles, proceeding from the important tasks in strengthening peace in the world, be implemented in relations between nuclear powers.

The ministers expressed the hope that the Stockholm conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe would adopt effective decisions, which would facilitate normalization of the international situation, a reduction of military opposition, and strengthening of the spirit of Helsinki.

The Mongolian side highly assessed the active foreign policy activities of the PPR, directed at consolidating peace and security in Europe and the world. In particular, it stressed the ever-increasing timeliness of the resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly, on the initiative of the PPR, on educating peoples in the spirit of peace, and building confidence in the sphere of international economic cooperation.

Both ministers consider that the realization of the initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, directed at preserving peace and stability in Asia, is very significant. The timeliness of the MPR initiative regarding the conclusion of a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between states of Asia and the Pacific, was emphasized. The Polish side highly assessed the practical actions of the MPR in favor of implementing the aforementioned initiatives. It expressed complete support for the MPR's candidature for election as a nonpermanent member of the UN Security Council for 1985-86.

Both sides stated that the solution of disputes in Southeast Asia is possible through political dialogue between directly interested states, and without any outside interference. They expressed support for the peace-loving initiatives of the three Indo-chinese states, directed at transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. The ministers resolutely condemned any action by aggressive forces directed against the SRV, PRK and LPDR.

Both ministers firmly supported the efforts of the people and government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] in defense of their revolutionary gains, and demanded an end to outside interference in the country's affairs. Both sides consider that the initiatives of the DRA represent a constructive political program of settling the problems which have arisen around that country.

Mongolia and Poland support the efforts of the DPRK directed at the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and the unification of the country, on a democratic and peaceful basis, by the Koreans themselves, without outside interference.

Both sides condemned Israeli aggression and U.S. interference in the Middle East, and advocated the rapid attainment of a general and just settlement of the situation in this region, and the convening of an international conference on the Middle East, with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO.

The foreign ministers resolutely opposed U.S. intrigues regarding Nicaragua and other states in Latin America and the Caribbean and demanded that they cease immediately.

Both sides expressed support for the activities and initiatives of the nonaligned states in strengthening peace and international security, particularly their efforts in transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, and the urgent convening of an international conference for this purpose. They welcomed the joint declaration of the heads of state and government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden, calling for an end to the further build-up of nuclear weapons, a nuclear arsenals' freeze, and an immediate start to a substantial reduction of these arsenals.

Both sides firmly support the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, who are fighting for independence, democracy and social progress.

Minister S. Olszowski thanked the MPR party and state leadership and the Mongolian public for a warm reception and for their fraternal feelings towards, the Polish people. He invited M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, to make an official friendly visit to Poland. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

FAREWELL CEREMONIES FOR DEPARTING SRV ARMY UNITS

BK201210 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1118 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Battambang, SPK June 20 -- With love and pride Battambang gave a big, warm send-off to the 688th Brigade of the Vietnam volunteer Army Wednesday morning. The ceremony was held at 10:30 A.M. in a theatre in the provincial town with the participation of Soy Keo, deputy defence minister and chief of the General Staff of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea; Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien; and representatives of the local authorities.

Addressing about 700 representatives of the population and officers and men of the brigade, Koy Buntha, secretary of the provincial committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, said that for five years, the Vietnamese soldiers had been sharing weal and woe with the Kampuchean people after saving them from certain extinction by the Pol Pot genocidal clique, henchmen of Chinese expansionism.

Koy Buntha expressed heartfelt thanks to the Communist Party, the Government, and the people of Vietnam for their timely, disinterested assistance with which the genocide-ravaged nation of Kampuchea had been able to recover promptly in all fields. With sadness, Koy Buntha said that many of the volunteers would never see their families again, having laid down their lives for the new life of the Kampuchean people. Their deaths, however, are not in vain because they are for a just cause, Koy Buntha stresses.

The meeting, covered by many Kampuchean and foreign reporters, including N.D.N., N.H.K and T.B.C. television crews from Japan, ended with the decoration of the 688th Brigade with Kampuchea's highest military honour, the "National Defence Order" First Class. The medal was pinned on the brigade's flag by Deputy Defence Minister Soy Keo. Also Wednesday morning, another Vietnamese brigade, the 690th, was farewelled in Siem Reap just northeast of Battambang. On Thursday, the 550th Regiment, and other units will be leaving Pursat in the south.

HANOI DELEGATION ARRIVES TO DISCUSS COOPERATION

BK210519 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1207 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Jun (SPK) -- A delegation from the Vietnamese capital led by Tran Hoan, member of the Hanoi committee's permanent bureau of the CPV and head of its culture and arts section, arrived in Phnom Penh on Tuesday. It was greeted on its arrival by Mok Mareth, vice chairman of the Phnom Penh municipal committee, and other personalities. Exchanges of views on cooperation and mutual assistance in the fields of culture, education, health, and social services between the two capitals are included in the program of this visit.

KEO CHANDA RETURNS FROM HO CHI MINH CITY

BK210610 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0506 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 21 -- Supplementary documents on economic and cultural cooperation between Ho Chi Minh City and Phnom Penh were signed during a recent visit to Vietnam by a delegation of the Kampuchean capital. The Phnom Penh delegation led by Mayor Keo Chanda returned from Ho Chi Minh City on Monday concluding its week-long visit. The delegation also toured Phu Khanh and Thuan Hai Provinces in central Vietnam.

BOU THANG SPEAKS AT KPRAF ANNIVERSARY MEETING

BK201054 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Apparent excerpt of speech by Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense, at 19 June Phnom Penh meeting marking KPRAF's 33d founding anniversary -- recorded]

[Text] The present situation in our country shows that our revolution is prevailing over the enemy, that our people are advancing steadily, and that the enemy continue to stumble from one setback to heavier ones. However, the bigger the defeats, the more he will be maddened. His expansionist-hegemonistic designs will continue under still more perfidious and barbarous forms.

At this moment, the expansionist Chinese forces, including artillery and infantry, are blatantly violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the SRV in areas bordering on China. These moves taken by China against the Vietnamese people and the peoples of Indochina are part and parcel of its plan of expansion into Indochina and the rest of Southeast Asia.

The Government of the PRK and the Kampuchean people and Army take this opportunity to strongly condemn these rabid acts of aggression on the part of Beijing expansionism and to demand an immediate end to all criminal acts against the Vietnamese people and the other peoples of Indochina. We warmly congratulate the Vietnamese people and their Armed Forces for having given due, telling punishment to the Chinese aggressors, and we are more confident than ever in the ties of militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam and among the three Indochinese countries, a decisive factor of victory for our revolution. We strongly believe that the Chinese expansionists and their lackeys will fail utterly. [applause]

Meanwhile, in the international arena, U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies are aggravating tension in the world by continuing to deploy missiles in Europe and stepping up the nuclear arms race, thereby pushing mankind toward a nuclear disaster. On this matter we fully support the proposals of goodwill offered by the Soviet Union and other members of the Warsaw Treaty for disarmament, peace, and stability in the world. [applause]

In order to frustrate all the dark designs of the enemy, our people's Armed Forces must constantly strengthen and develop the good character of our revolutionary Army by implementing the following factors:

1. Strengthen and develop the character of the revolutionary Army; be loyal to the party, to the people, and to the fatherland; wholeheartedly serve the people; remain worthy of being the Army of the people, born out of the people, by the people, and for the people; win the affection of the local people wherever you are stationed; and make the people miss you when you depart.
2. Always heighten the sense of revolutionary vigilance; be combat ready and fight well; continue to conduct sweeping operations against the enemy; foil all counterrevolutionary maneuvers and activities in time; instigate an enormous, broadly based agitation movement among the masses; and vigorously promote the work to persuade misled persons to return to the revolution.
3. Enhance the spirit of revolutionary heroism, courage, and the will to help oneself; overcome all complex difficulties; and powerfully accelerate the patriotic emulation movement in national defense and reconstruction among the whole people and the emulation movement to increase construction and combat qualities among the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces.

4. It is imperative to enhance the strategic, militant solidarity and alliance among Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos; to wholeheartedly love, respect, and maintain close solidarity, cooperation, and combat coordination with the Vietnamese Army volunteers; and to learn from and to emulate the example of heroism, courage, and hard work of the fraternal Vietnamese Army volunteers. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, our Army has overcome all difficulties in organization, in building, and in fighting to become fully mature. We must therefore enhance criticism and self-criticism to quickly rectify all mistakes in building our Revolutionary Army.

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, our Armed Forces have grown in all fields and have won the respect and assistance of the people. We closely unite with the Armed Forces and peoples of Vietnam and Laos, we have received the multifarious assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and we have successfully fulfilled all our tasks. For the immediate future, our Armed Forces together with the whole people must emulate one another for new exploits in honor of the party anniversary of 28 June.

#### MEN SAMAN HEADS PROPAGANDA DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

BK160912 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0433 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Jun (SPK) -- A delegation of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission of the KPRP Central Committee led by its chairman Men Saman, member of the KPRP Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union from 5 to 14 June, TASS reported.

During their visit, the Kampuchean guests held talks with responsible officials of various sections of the CPSU Central Committee and the party committees of the Leningrad region and Dimitrov City. The delegation gained knowledge of the activities of the party organizations in the ideological and political education of workers, and the life and work of the Soviet people in the capital city Moscow and Leningrad.

The delegation highly praised the experience of the CPSU in ideological work and expressed its gratitude to the Soviet party for its constant aid to the KPRP in propaganda and ideological work and political education in the PRK.

#### CPSU LECTURERS DEPART AFTER SPEAKING TOUR

BK210638 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0503 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 21 -- A group of Soviet lecturers led by Dr. Y.G. Machetsev left Phnom Penh on Monday concluding a two-week visit in Kampuchea. While here, the Soviet lecturers were received by Chan Phin, secretariat member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and Nim Thot, vice president of the party Central Committee's Commission for Propaganda and Education.

They delivered lectures at the administration and judiciary school, the teachers' college, the commerce school, and other places. The talks were particularly on the CPSU's policy of economic and social development and on the experience of the U.S.S.R. in socialist construction after the October Revolution. The Soviet guests visited the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide and the former royal palace in Phnom Penh, the mass graves of genocidal victims at Cheung Ek, the Kampuchea-Hungary Friendship Orphanage at Kompong Kantuot, and a model commune in Kandal Province.

HUN SEN VISITS SAO TOME, PRINCIPE; SETS UP TIES

BK190739 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0427 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Jun (SPK) -- A protocol on the establishment of diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level between the PRK and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe was signed in Sao Tome, according to VNA. It was concluded at the end of a recent visit by Kampuchean Minister of Foreign Affairs Hun Sen to that country.

VODK SAYS HANOI CANNOT WITHDRAW ITS TROOPS

BK201233 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Station commentary: "The Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors' Statement on Partial Troop Withdrawal From Kampuchea Is a Plain Propaganda Lie"]

[Text] Recently, the Vietnamese propaganda machinery in Phnom Penh and Hanoi trumpeted that during the last 10 days of June, Vietnam would withdraw part of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea. They also arrogantly boasted in their propaganda that this withdrawal is possible because the situation in Kampuchea is progressing well and security is improving. Is the situation improving for Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea?... In other words, are the Vietnamese winning the great victories they claim? Is security in Vietnamese-controlled zones better than before? To these two questions, even those who know only a little about the Kampuchean situation can promptly reply in the negative. The situation in Kampuchea, that is, the situation facing the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea, is rapidly worsening contrary to Vietnamese claims.

Let's look at the true situation on the Kampuchean battlefield in the sixth dry season. During the 1983-84 dry season, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army took the initiative in attacking the Vietnamese enemy both at positions near the border in western Kampuchea and deep inside the country. It launched operations against the Vietnamese enemy and, in particular, infiltrated a fairly large number of troops into the four provinces surrounding the Tonle Sap Lake -- Komping Thom, Siem Reap, Pursat, and Battambang. These four provinces are the Vietnamese enemy's gateway for supplying their forces in western Kampuchea both by road and water, namely Routes 5, 6, 12, the Phnom Penh-Battambang railway line, and the Tonle Sap River. Furthermore, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army also created conditions and took the opportunity to repeatedly attack provincial and district seats and other important places in these four and other provinces. Apart from this, our National Army also attacked Koh Kong and Kompong Speu provincial seats.

Our National Army's attacks against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors at major strategic positions deep inside Kampuchea did not take place accidentally but were repeated in accordance with plans and destroyed important strategic enemy positions, command posts, food depots, war materiel stocks, weapons and ammunition dumps, medicine storehouses, and other commodities that the Vietnamese have brought in for years and stocked to supply their war of aggression in Kampuchea, in particular on the battlefield in western Kampuchea. At the same time, we also attacked and cut between 60 and 70 percent of the Vietnamese enemy's strategic supply routes and destroyed many other of their strategic means of transport.

We successively carried out all the above activities against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors from the very start of the sixth dry season. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not been able to oppose us. Forced to withdraw a large part of their forces from eastern and central Kampuchea to assist those in western Kampuchea, they still could not resist us.

This clearly shows that the Vietnamese enemy do not have enough forces to oppose the attacks of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army. Compared with previous dry seasons, the situation of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the Kampuchean battlefield has not been progressing as well as the Vietnamese have claimed and boasted. On the contrary, they are in even worse shape than in previous dry seasons.

Taking into consideration the above situation on the military battlefield in Kampuchea, one clearly sees that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are in an even more insecure situation than in previous years. This insecurity does not reign only on the battlefield of western Kampuchea, which has been a hot battlefield every year. Even in areas deep inside the country right up to regions adjoining the Vietnamese border such as in Kirivong District in Takeo Province -- where the Democratic Kampuchean National Army launched attacks to smash the Vietnamese in Kirivong District seat -- the Vietnamese have no security. Even in Phnom Penh, the capital and the nest of the Vietnamese enemy, our Democratic Kampuchean guerrillas infiltrated and successively carried out activities to harrass and smash the Vietnamese allowing them no respite.

In sum, the current situation of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in Kampuchea is like sitting on a volcano that is boiling every day and everywhere. Therefore, Vietnamese claims that the situation in Kampuchea is progressing well and that security is being increasingly ensured, thus allowing them to withdraw part of their aggressor forces from Kampuchea, are deceitful and self-deceptive lies to boost their own morale and to cover up their serious defeats.

So, the Vietnamese propaganda on partial troop withdrawal is also an obvious lie. In a situation in which the Vietnamese have been and are sliding even further downhill and in which the Vietnamese are stubbornly procrastinating in their occupation of Kampuchea, Vietnam cannot withdraw any of its forces from Kampuchea, not even a tiny part. On the contrary, they have to reinforce their forces with more troops and weapons to redress this situation and to extricate themselves from their position of increasing defeat. This is a fact which even a small-time analyst can see.

Therefore, we would like to remind the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors not to spend time staging their deceitful troop withdrawal show for journalists to photograph and deceiving others, for it is a waste of time, money, and resources. Because the world now knows the Vietnamese tricks better it will not be led astray by the deceitful Vietnamese maneuvers. People realize that whether the Vietnamese lie or not depends on concrete action and whether they withdraw all of their aggressor forces from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions or not. If the Vietnamese do not really withdraw and persist in carrying out this kind of deceitful maneuver to dupe others, then people will continue to further unite and pressure Vietnam through every means until compelling it to really withdraw its aggressor forces unconditionally from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions.

#### VODK ON SRV ROLE IN BUILDING TENSION IN ASIA

BK170912 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Station commentary: "The Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Are the Aggressors and Warmongers Who Have Brought Tension to Southeast Asia"]

[Text] On 13 June, when Thailand was preparing to hold military exercises in the border region to ready its defense against any aggression, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy warned Thailand not to play with fire. This is a savage, arrogant threat by the Vietnamese and interference in Thailand's internal affairs.

Thailand, like any other country, has the right to organize its defense in accordance with its strategic outlook and its national interests. The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy have no right to tell the Thai not to organize their own defense. Furthermore, the Vietnamese cannot pretend to be superior to others, teach others, or force others to follow their orders. On being made aware of this savage and arrogant threat by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy, people merely laugh. On the other hand, everybody is angry with the Vietnamese, and asks: Who is playing with fire in Southeast Asia?

Nobody but the Hanoi Vietnamese is playing with fire. Not only have they played with fire but they have caused tension in Southeast Asia. The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have sent hundreds of thousands of their soldiers to attack and occupy Kampuchea -- an independent, sovereign state, a member of the United Nations, and a member of the Nonaligned Movement -- and have repeatedly created provocations by intruding into Thai territory. They have permanently destroyed peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Moreover, the Vietnamese are the cat's-paws of the Soviet international expansionists. Vietnam is the Soviet's frontline for use as a springboard to threaten peace and security in various countries of Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

There is a Khmer proverb: He who plays with fire will burn his fingers. This is a universal truth applicable to the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Kampuchea is an independent, peaceful, neutral country that wants only to live peacefully with its neighbors -- especially Vietnam -- and all countries near and far throughout the world. Vietnam has tragically suffered from many decades of war. The Vietnamese should gather their remaining forces and resources to restore the economy, build their country, and heal the wounds of war.

The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy expansionists and warmongers, however, sent hundreds of thousands of their soldiers and gathered all of their resources to invade and occupy Kampuchea. They have created a new war of aggression in Southeast Asia. Therefore, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors played with fire and created a war in Kampuchea. Furthermore, the fire of this war of aggression has burned the Vietnamese aggressors all over their bodies with every passing day. The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors should learn a lesson from their crimes of lighting the fire of a war of aggression in Kampuchea.

At present, various countries in the region including Thailand as well as the entire international community have made every effort to seek the ways to extinguish this fire of the war of aggression lit by the Vietnamese in Kampuchea so that it will not spread to various countries in the region. Through the experiences of the past 5 years, these countries agree that in order to put out the fire of the war of aggression in Kampuchea it is necessary to put out the source of this fire. The Hanoi Vietnamese -- the aggressors in Kampuchea -- must immediately and unconditionally withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and respect the Kampuchean people's right to determine their own destiny without any external interference. The UN General Assembly has repeatedly adopted resolutions during the past five sessions calling for a Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. Throughout the past 5 years, the Vietnamese have ignored this call. They have continued to stoke this fire of the war of aggression in Kampuchea, causing the flames to spread near Thailand. This fire of the war of aggression in Kampuchea can spread all over Southeast Asia. Therefore, various countries in the region including Thailand have clearly realized that it is necessary to take measures to prepare their own defense. These measures have been combined with pressure on the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they unconditionally withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in compliance with the past five resolutions of the UN General Assembly.

If the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors stubbornly continue to play with the fire of the war of aggression in Kampuchea, their bodies will definitely be burned by this fire that they themselves ignited.

'UNUSUAL' MILITARY ACTIVITY ON THAI BORDER

BK210908 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 21 Jun 84 p 32

[Excerpt] Laos has strengthened its border forces opposite Nam Pat District in Uttaradit Province in an area adjacent to three disputed villages, according to a police intelligence report. The report of an unusual military build-up by Laos came one day before a Foreign Ministry briefing for ambassadors planned for tomorrow to inform the envoys of the general situation and facts about the disputed villages.

The report received by the WORLD said that Laos has moved two battalions -- 102nd and 216th -- from Ban Bo Lao closer to the Thai border opposite Thailand's Nam Pat District. The 102nd Battalion is now about two kilometres east of the Laotian village of Ban Dat. The 216th Battalion is reported to be about one kilometre north of Ban Mai village inside Laos. It was noted that Ban Mai has an airfield. The two battalions are equipped with RPG grenade launchers, 105mm artilleries and 80 mm mortars, the information said.

The report also said that Laos had mobilised about 200 people in border villages to transport heavy weapons and logistic supplies from Hang, a town near its border with China, to its western border close to Uttaradit. Elephants were reportedly used. Thai security forces on the Uttaradit border were reportedly watching the movement closely, the report said.

INTERIOR MINISTER WRITES THAI ON BORDER ISSUE

BK210140 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Being concerned over the tense situation particularly occurring along the border areas in Thailand's Uttaradit Province and Laos' Sayaboury Province over the past dozens of days as a result of the illegal occupation of three Lao villages by Thai troops at an order of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles and with a sincerity to jointly settle the problem through a peaceful means on the basis of the spirit of good neighborliness for the just interests of the two peoples of Laos and Thailand, on 18 June 1984, General Sisavat Keobounphan, interior minister and chairman of the Lao-Thai Border Coordination Committee at the central level, sent a letter to General Sitthi Chirarot, interior minister and chairman of the Thai-Lao Cooperation Committee, in Bangkok.

In the letter, Gen Sisavat Keobounphan reviewed the results of his past talks with Gen Sitthi Chirarot and noted that following the talks, the mutual understanding between the two sides has been increased, that the situation along the border areas has been eased and gradually improved, and that the two sides have satisfactorily settled through a joint cooperation certain issues which occurred. As a result the atmosphere of relations between the LPDR and the Kingdom of Thailand as well as between the peoples of the two countries has been gradually normalized. But, the atmosphere of good relations between the two countries has not satisfied a certain group of ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles and the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists who have always aimed to sabotage Laos and the Lao-Thai relations.

Gen Sisavat Keobounphan informed Gen Sitthi Chirarot of the undesirable and serious incidents occurring in Laos' Sayaboury Province and Thailand's Uttaradit Province as a result of the occupation of the three Lao villages, namely Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang, by the Thai troops with an outside coordination as clearly noted in the statement of 13 June 1984 issued by the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry.

He asked Gen Sitthi Chirarot, as chairman of the Thai-Lao Cooperation Committee of the Thai side, to exercise his rights by resorting to appropriate measures to, first and foremost, have the Thai troops be withdrawn from the three occupied villages in Paklai District, have the Thai side pay compensations for all losses that the Thai troops have inflicted on the Lao people, and organize to have Thai authorities at all levels strictly implement the 1979 joint statement as well as the results of the consultations between the two sides. He noted: Only by so doing, can the atmosphere of the relations between the two countries be normalized.

#### THAI AIRCRAFT VIOLATES AIRSPACE OVER PAKLAI

BK210558 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] According to a local news report from Paklai District, along with their act of forcing the people of the three villages of Ban Savang, Ban Kang, and Ban Mai in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, to serve their dark schemes, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have continuously strived to step up preparations to commit more crimes against our Lao people. On 14 June 1984, they sent reconnaissance aircraft to fly in violation of Lao airspace over Paklai District some 30 km deep into Lao territory to carry out spying activities. Such the act of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles is an open act of encroaching and trampling on the sovereignty of the LPDR.

#### LPRP SECRETARY MEETS CPV CULTURAL DELEGATION

OW191634 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 19 -- Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Vientiane Monday morning a delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Culture led by Tran Van Phac, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice minister of culture.

Sali Vongkhamsao expressed his pleasure over the satisfactory development of cultural cooperation between the two countries. He condemned the Chinese authorities for escalating war acts against Vietnam, abetting the Pol Pot remnants in opposing the Kampuchean people, and recently backing the ultra-rightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles in attacking and occupying Lao territory.

Sali Vongkhamsao stressed: "With their solidarity and with the assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal and friendly countries, the three Indochinese peoples will foil all schemes of the Chinese expansionists in defence of their homeland and will successfully build socialism in each country." The delegation left Vientiane for home Monday.

#### VIENTIANE MEETING MARKS KPRAF ANNIVERSARY

BK201017 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 20 June 84

[Text] Vientiane, June 20 (KPL) -- A meeting was organized here on June 18 to mark the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA]. Among those present were Col-General [as received] Siboun, member of the party committee and commander of regional military force of Vientiane prefecture, and Sun Thon, Kampuchean military attache to Laos.

Col-General Siboun and Sun Thon respectively addressed the gathering highlighting the constant development of the Kampuchean Armed Forces and their successes in safeguarding security and national socialist building, and in fostering the combative solidarity relations among Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam. The two personalities pointed out the madly maneuvers of Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with other reactionary forces trying to annex and intrude the three Indochinese countries.

The Kampuchean military attache, on behalf of the KPRA, expressed condemnation over the attack and occupation of the [Lao] territory by Thai reactionary troops, and he wholly supported the statement of the Lao PDR's Foreign Ministry and firmly asked for the immediate withdrawal of Thai troops from the Lao territory.

#### BRIEFS

PEACE DELEGATION RETURNS -- Vientiane, June 14 (OANA-KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao committee for peace, solidarity and friendship with other nations led by its president, Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, yesterday returned home after having visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet peace committee for five days. During the visit in the Soviet Union, the Lao officials exchanged lessons with the Soviet counterparts in view to contribute to the cause of peace and socialism. The Lao delegation earlier also took part in the 6th General Assembly of the AAPSO held in Algiers from the 27 to 30 of May. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 14 Jun 84 BK]

HANOI DELEGATION LEAVES -- A Vietnamese agricultural delegation led by Nguyen Cong Tan, vice minister of agriculture and vice chairman of Hanoi people's administrative committee, left Vientiane for home on 11 June after concluding its 10-day visit to Laos. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Olot Chounlamounti, deputy minister of agriculture, irrigation, and agricultural cooperatives, and vice chairman of the Vientiane municipal administrative committee, and Dam Xuan Dung, economic counselor of the SRV Embassy to Laos. During the visit, the delegation called on Khambou Sounisai, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of Vientiane municipal administrative committee, during which they discussed cooperation in intensive cultivation and agricultural mechanization work and signed minutes of talks. The Vietnamese delegation also visited some production bases and historic places in Vientiane Municipality. [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 13 Jun 84 BK]

LUANG NAMTHA BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION -- Vientiane, June 15 (KPL) -- The workers of the bridge and road construction unit, in northern Luang Namtha Province, recently, completed building a bridge in Viangphoukha District. The said iron bridge is 6 metres wide, 21 metres long and can support the weight of up to 50 tons. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0941 GMT 15 Jun 84 BK]

LAO ENVOY MEETS ASA, AGREES TO HOLD TALKS

BK210112 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 21 Jun 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Laotian Ambassador to Thailand Kamphan Simmalavong was yesterday morning summoned to a meeting with Foreign Affairs Permanent Secretary Asa Sarasin, who renewed the Thai call for a stop to the exchange of tirades between both sides on the border issue. A spokesman of the Laotian Embassy here said that the meeting, which lasted about half an hour from 10 am, agreed that both sides would resort to talks to resolve the border problem. He said the Laotian ambassador informed Asa that the embassy had reported the Thai offer, which was first put forward during a meeting between the two on June 14, to Vientiane.

REPORT DENIED ON SRV 'SPIES' BEING ARRESTED

## BANGKOK WORLD Report

BK200839 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 20 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Sukhothai police have arrested 14 well-armed Vietnamese soldiers who have admitted that they were on a mission to spy on three nearby villages which are claimed by Laos. A delayed intelligence report received by the BANGKOK WORLD said that the men arrested on June 5 have told interrogators that another 36 well-armed Vietnamese were also inside Thailand on the same secret mission. Sukhothai Deputy Governor Chan Khumphong said, however, that he still had received no report on the matter.

The intelligence report said that men have said that they had been instructed to infiltrate into Ban Bo Bia, Tambon Mounng Chetton in Ban Khok sub-district of Uttaradit bordering Laos. From Ban Bo Bia, they were told to seek intelligence on Ban Klang, Ban Sawang and Ban Mai, the three border villages at the centre of a territorial problem between Thailand and Laos, the report said.

The 14 Vietnamese were arrested on June 5 by the police in a raid on the house of a Thai-Vietnamese, Kawi Daenthai, in Tambon Thani in Muang District, according to the intelligence report. The men were found to be in possession of 11 AK47 and M16 rifles with a quantity of ammunition, the report said. They have been detained and interrogated at an undisclosed location over the past two weeks, according to the report.

The intelligence report said that the 14 Vietnamese soldiers admitted that a group of 50 well-armed Vietnamese soldiers had sneaked into Thailand's Phrae Province from Laos. The remaining 36 had also split into groups for assignments in other border provinces, the 14 arrested Vietnamese soldiers reportedly told the Thai authorities.

Mr Chan said that Uttaradit Governor Thawat Makkaraphong had also called him yesterday to ask about the reported arrests.

## Officials Deny Reports

BK210212 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 21 Jun 84 p 3

[Excerpt] Sukhothai -- The provincial administration here yesterday filled an urgent telex to the Interior Ministry dismissing as groundless a report that 14 well-armed Vietnamese spies were arrested early this month in this province.

Deputy Governor Chan Khumphong said he also filed similar reports to the Third Army Region and Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC).

He said that the border patrol police force in Uttaradit did send a report to the Uttaradit branch of ISOC about the matter. The Uttaradit provincial administration later asked the provincial administration here to verify the report, he said. But the Sukhothai administration, having checked with the provincial police, had denied the report in its answer to the other administration, he said.

A senior provincial police source said no Vietnamese resident has been arrested here since June. He also expressed surprise over the reported arrest of the Vietnamese spies in a house of a Vietnamese resident. "It sounds impossible to me that a Vietnamese spy has sneaked across the border into this province," he said.

#### SRV 'AGENTS' BELIEVED AIDING COMMUNISTS

BK170143 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] Ta Phraya -- Border Patrol Police and district officials are checking reports that Vietnamese agents are operating with communist insurgents. The alert follows reported sightings of an insurgent band at Ban Nong Phak Waen, 17km northwest of the district town. Ban Nong Phak Waen is near the Banthat Mountain range which forms the common border of Prachin Buri, Buri Ram and Nakhon Ratchasima provinces and is close to Kampuchea. Village headman Luan Mali told Ta Phraya authorities that villagers had said the insurgents, believed to be led by Vietnamese, had frequently asked for food at the village. The band was fully armed with war weapons and were clad in green fatigue uniforms.

In Nakhon Si Thammarat meanwhile, a police source said the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] was **recruiting from the young jobless in a renewed campaign**. The recruits were given military and political training from Comrade Mai and Comrade Phoeng before joining armed units, he said. About 80 youths from Ban Khuan Village of Bang Khan sub-district had joined the CPT since early last month, he said.

#### NORTHEAST ALERTED ON LAO 'KILLER UNIT'

BK180938 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 18 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Laos has sent a team of "hunter killers" into northeastern Thailand on a mission to assassinate dissident Laotian leaders, according to information received by Thai authorities. Nakhon Phanom Governor Wirot Ammarat has issued instructions to the police, ordering them to be on the alert for the killer unit which is believed to be in Nakhon Phanom at present. The order, issued yesterday, said that the governor had received an order from the Interior Ministry, telling him to keep a close watch on the hunter killer unit which is believed to be bent on assassinating Laotian leaders at a refugee camp.

Chief inspector of Nakhon Phanom Police Station, Pol Lt-Col Yot Lamom this morning confirmed that he had already received the order from Governor Wirot.

According to the report, the hunter killer unit, code named "Silver," is based in Paksan District of Laos opposite Bung Khan District of Nong Khai Province. The unit is led by a man known as Khamphan. According to information received, members of the unit have already received orders to make their way to Napho Refugee Centre in Nakhon Phanom Province, Lt-Col Yot said.

BOAT REPORTED TO BE SUNK IN MEKONG BY REBELS

BK200845 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 20 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] A Laotian boat fully loaded with fuel oil and ammunition caught fire and sank in the Mekong River after a powerful explosion believed set off by rightist Laotian rebels, eyewitnesses told the WORLD yesterday. The incident occurred on June 8 while the boat was anchoring at the pier in Houai Sai District opposite Chiang Khong District of Chiang Rai Province.

A group of villagers from Chiang Khong who arrived in Bangkok last night said the explosion occurred one hour after the boat arrived at the pier at 4.30 p.m. with more than 100 barrels of petrol and diesel oil and a large quantity of ammunition brought from the southern part of Houai Sai. The boat caught fire and sank two hours later.

The villagers said they believed the explosion was an act of sabotage by rightist Laotian rebels operating in Huai Tu village near Houai Sai. Vietnamese and Pathet Lao troops launched a massive hunt for Laotian rebels soon after the incident, an informed source said this morning.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES IRAQI SPY CHARGE

BK160248 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Jun 84 p 18

[Text] The Foreign Ministry yesterday summoned the Iraqi ambassador to inform him that no Thais were involved in espionage in Iraq. Deputy Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Chao Saichua, said the ministry also expressed concern for a Thai worker being held in Iraq on a charge of spying. Worker Titthai Charoentham and five other Thais were charged with spying on behalf of foreign countries. Dr Chao quoted the five who returned on Monday as saying that they were given electric shocks to make them confess to espionage charges.

PRASONG NOTES UNHCR AID TO ANTIPIRACY PROGRAM

BK191038 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council, disclosed that on 22 June, representatives of the UNHCR Office will present \$3.6 million to Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon to finance the continuation of Thailand's piracy prevention and suppression program because the program has proved very successful. This amount of money will cover the operations for next year. Last year, the UNHCR Office provided \$2.6 million for the Thai Government to implement the program.

Touching on the relief operation for refugees in various holding centers, the secretary general of National Security Council said all countries and the United Nations should pay attention to and help the approximately 230,000 Kampuchean refugees living along the Thai-Kampuchean border because they cannot return to their country.

He also revealed that China has agreed to take over 200 Lao refugees for resettlement. These refugees crossed the Mekong River to return to Laos, but they were not allowed to enter their country by the Lao Government. They are now staying at the Phanat Nikhom processing center pending their departure to China. A number of Lao refugees living in southern China are reported to be coming to Thailand under a UNHCR arrangement.

PARTIAL TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM KAMPUCHEA BEGINS

OW201556 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 20 Jun 84

["Vietnam Begins Third Partial Troop Withdrawal From Kampuchea (by VNA special correspondent in Kampuchea)" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 20 -- Vietnam is withdrawing another part of its volunteer forces from Kampuchea today. This is the third time the volunteer Army reduced its strength since it was dispatched to Kampuchea in early 1979, at the urgent call of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea to help overthrow the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

The first withdrawal was effected in July 1982, then, at the Indochinese summit held in Vientiane, Laos, in February the following year, the Vietnamese and Kampuchean Governments agreed that part of the Vietnamese forces would be pulled out annually, with due consideration to Kampuchea's security. It was also decided that in case such withdrawals were taken advantage of by hostile forces to harm peace and security in Kampuchea, the Kampuchean Government would consult the Government of Vietnam, in keeping with the Vietnam-Kampuchea treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation signed on Feb. 18, 1979.

A few months after that summit, another Vietnamese contingent -- the "Cuu Long" Army Group -- was brought home. The event, taking place in Phnom Penh on May 2, was widely covered by foreign wire service and television networks, many of them from the West. The troops were accompanied by many foreign observers to checkpoint Moc Bai on Vietnam's western border.

That time, a few sceptics were talking about a "troop rotation", however, their cynical remarks, still picked up from time to time, are generally discounted by fair-minded observers, who have faith in the three Indochinese peoples' sincere desire, as clearly stated in the Vientiane statement, "to pursue with steadfastness a policy of peace, friendship and neighbourliness" and to settle all differences between them and the ASEAN countries "through negotiations, in the spirit of good neighbourhood, peaceful coexistence, cooperation and friendship".

This year's withdrawal, according to a communique simultaneously released in Hanoi and Phnom Penh on June 15, involves two brigades, one regiment and a number of unattached battalions. At this moment the home-bound troops are leaving western and northwestern Kampuchea where, in the just-ended dry season, they assisted the Kampuchean revolutionary forces in scoring big victories over the Pol Potists and other Khmer reactionaries. Early this morning, the units opening the home-bound trip assembled in the capitals of Battambang and Siem Reap Provinces where they were awarded the Kampuchean National Defence Order, First Class. The whole column is expected in Phnom Penh soon for the main farewell ceremony.

Battambang, Siem Reap Farewells

OW201632 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 20 Jun 84

["Formal Farewell to Vietnamese Army Volunteers in Battambang (by VNA correspondent in Kampuchea)" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Battambang, Western Kampuchea VNA June 20 -- The 688th Brigade of the Vietnamese volunteer Army formally took leave of the population of Battambang Province Wednesday morning. At the same time, northeast of Battambang, the 690th Brigade bid farewell to Siem Reap, another border province. The rest of the contingent, including the 550th Regiment, scheduled to depart for home in the third annual withdrawal, will be leaving Pursat Thursday for the south.

In Battambang over the past week, spontaneous meetings had taken place between the home-going soldiers and the inhabitants in all the nine suburban districts. Time was found short to reminisce about five years of shared experiences due to which Vietnamese and Kampuchean had come to understand more about each other as good neighbours of long standing. [sentence as received] To the soldiers, it was hard to part company with a people they had learned to love as their own.

As always, the Kampucheans had more to recall the long dark years in the permanent shadow of death under the Chinese-backed clique of Pol Pot, the immense joy to suddenly be able to live in the sun again, then the privation and malnutrition-related diseases of the first year of liberation, and now the happiness of a life finally secure. [sentence as received] All talks, however were affected by a profoundly sad note -- the lingering ache of wounds which will never heal.

Sitting side by side on a rough school bench under a coconut grove at Ong Long Ven hamlet outside Battambang township, Men Sro Aun, 43, was telling her adoptive brother, Nguyen Van Luc, 24 Thanh Oa, central Vietnam, to take great care of himself -- a former inhabitant of Phnom Penh. [sentence as received] Aun had been deported to Pursat together with her husband and her two children. The husband and the elder child, a girl, died of hunger, and Aun drifted to Battambang with her son after liberation. She could speak in a halting French, a vestige of college days in Phnom Penh, but she preferred talking in a more fluent Vietnamese she had learned from the young soldier. Asked if she intended to return to her old place one day, Aun shook her head negatively. The memory of her happy home, now irremediably broken, would be too much to bear. The worst, however, has been over as far as Aun and her compatriots are concerned. In the famine of 1979, an inevitable outcome of genocide, there were for each person just six kilograms of food, relief included.

Now Battambang can provide its population with over 33 kg of rice per head a month, health has improved quickly thanks to a network of two provincial hospitals and many district and communal medical stations. Today, of every 3.1 inhabitants, one is going to school. At this very moment, 220,000 pupils are sitting for primary and secondary graduation exams. Security, though still the biggest problem -- the province borders Thailand on 288 km -- is being coped with successfully. In the last dry season, Kampuchean forces, with the assistance of Vietnamese Army volunteers, removed three major enemy enclaves from the border.

The close ties formed with Vietnam through life-and-death struggle against common enemies, the realization of the value of what has been shared with the Vietnamese people, and pride over the hard-won successes of the Kampuchean people were highlighted by Koy Bunthai, secretary of the provincial committee of the People's Revolutionary Party, in the keynote address to the formal farewell ceremony in the provincial capital Wednesday morning. All these wonderful achievements would never have been possible without the "timely, disinterested assistance of fraternal Vietnam," Koy Buntha told the 700 or so participants.

A deep hush fell on the audience, which included Kampuchean Deputy Defense Minister Soy Keo and Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien, when the speaker recalled the memories of those Vietnamese soldiers who had died defending Kampuchea's independence and sovereignty. "Their deaths are deeply regretted and will be remembered forever because they have cemented the bond of militant solidarity between the two peoples," Koy Buntha stressed. This bond took a symbolical but clearly visible expression -- with television crews, including those from the Japanese networks NDN, NKH and TBS working busily to report it -- when the National Defense Order First Class, Kampuchea's highest military honour, was pinned on the flag of the 688th Brigade.

## Siem Reap Ceremony

BK210611 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] On the morning of 20 June in Siem Reap City, the provincial party affairs committees of the KPRP and the KUFNCD of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province held a solemn meeting to send off the 690th Brigade of the Vietnamese volunteer troops, who have fulfilled their international obligation and are departing for their fatherland.

The meeting hall had been filled with people since early morning. They wore vivid dresses of various colors, and their complexion showed their confidence and affection. The ceremony's stage was bedecked with Vietnamese and Kampuchean national flags, and portraits of esteemed party General Secretary Le Duan and Heng Samrin were displayed in the center. On both sides of the stage were banners that read: "The Vietnamese-Kampuchean solidarity is invincible"; "Gratitude to the Vietnamese fraternal party, Government, and people"; and "Learn from the pure spirit of proletarian internationalism of the heroic Vietnamese People's Army."

At 0830 [0130 GMT] the ceremony's presidium approached the podium amid explosive applause. The president included Chan Seng, member of the KPRP Central Committee, secretary of the provincial party committee, and chairman of the provincial people's revolutionary committee and the KUFNCD; Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Prum Thav, deputy chief of the General Staff of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces representing the Kampuchean National Defense Ministry; the commander of the 690th Brigade; and representatives of the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey provincial Army, trade union, and youths, sectors, and organizations of the province. Senior Colonel (Vu Nha), Vietnamese military attache to Kampuchea representing the SRV National Defense Ministry, also joined the presidium. Attending the meeting were many Kampuchean and foreign newsmen.

After the Vietnamese and Kampuchean national anthems were played, Comrade Chan Seng delivered a speech thanking the Vietnamese fraternal party, Government, people, and Army for their very great, selfless, and valuable assistance. The Vietnamese people have fought shoulder to shoulder with the Kampuchean people against their common enemy, namely the French colonialists, the Japanese fascists, and the U.S. imperialists. They have overcome numerous difficulties and hardships. When the Kampuchean people asked for help to rid themselves of the genocidal regime, Vietnam immediately answered their request.

After contributing to smashing the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal clique, henchmen of Beijing, the Vietnamese troops continued to stay in Kampuchea to help the Kampuchean people defend their fatherland at the Kampuchean people's request. Comrade Chan Seng said: Where there are hardships and danger, the Vietnamese comrades are present. The flesh and blood of Vietnamese and Kampuchean combatants have been sacrificed on the Kampuchean battlefields for the survival of the Khmer nation and to keep the Kampuchean fields always green through all four seasons.

Comrade Chan Seng asserted that the victories achieved over the past 5 years by the Kampuchean people in general and by the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey people in particular were of great significance in all respects. Politically, administration from the village to provincial levels has become increasingly steadfast. Mass revolutionary organizations have been united into a single bloc and are advancing along the correct path charted by the KPRP. The 1983-84 dry season victories with the destruction of many enemy bases, including those manned by the Pol Pot bandits, have demonstrated the military might of Kampuchea.

All three types of forces -- the regular, local, and guerrilla forces -- have achieved rapid growth. Economically, in the recent 10th-month crop, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey planted more than 170,000 hectares of rice. As there was a rice surplus, the people exceeded the quota for rice sales to the state by 19 percent. All these achievements cannot be separated from the very necessary and effective assistance given by the Vietnamese friends with the 690th Brigade serving as a direct contributor.

The entire audience listened with deep emotion when Comrade Chan Seng said that the Kampuchean people were very grateful to those Vietnamese mothers who have given birth to and brought up their outstanding sons who are now in Kampuchea to help the Kampuchean people. No mothers and wives can avoid worrying when they send off their sons or husbands to dangerous places. However, for the survival and welfare of the Kampuchean people, Vietnamese mothers are ready to help. Kampuchean mothers and fathers will, from one generation to the next, teach their sons to engrave in their hearts these great, meritorious deeds. We pledge always to learn from our Vietnamese friends by devoting ourselves to the struggle to make the kith-and-kin and close friendship between our two nations evergreen and everlasting.

Afterward, Comrade (Duong Luon), standing member of the [provincial] party affairs committee, read an order of the Kampuchean State Council awarding the National Defense Order, First Class, to the 690th Brigade. On behalf of the Kampuchean State Council, Comrade Chan Seng pinned the decoration on the unit's military banner. Comrade Prum Thav presented the 690th Brigade with a laudatory scroll bearing the following inscription: "Remaining united and victorious; fulfilling the lofty international obligation." This scroll is a memento from the Kampuchean Defense Ministry and an insignia of the 7 January victory. The comrade commander of the 690th Brigade, on behalf of his unit, thanked the party, state, and people of Kampuchea in general and the people of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province in particular for having created all the favorable conditions for the unit to fulfill its assigned mission.

When the time came for the Vietnamese volunteer troops to leave Kampuchea, they were overcome with emotion, which made them speechless. They still remember the most difficult days that faced the Vietnamese troops and the Kampuchean people -- when they had to share every bit of food they had. The picture of Kampuchean mothers and sisters transporting food and ammunition supplies for the Vietnamese troops and helping them build their barracks will be deeply engraved forever in the hearts and minds of every Vietnamese combatant. The noble order awarded to the unit by the State Council serves as a great source of pride. This glory must above all rest with the party, Government, and people of Vietnam -- the builder of the great friendship between the two peoples. The unit pledged to develop the victories it had achieved in Kampuchea in order to fulfill its new missions in Vietnam and to do their utmost to build the solidarity between the two nations. The comrade commander of the brigade presented a representative of the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey people with a laudatory scroll bearing the inscription: "United in struggle; win heroic victories." The meeting concluded in an atmosphere filled with close friendship.

#### Reply to PRC Criticism

BK201258 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Station commentary: "A New Double Failure of the Chinese Authorities"]

[Text] In their anti-Vietnam fever, the Chinese authorities and their mouthpieces often raise their voice only for the sake of their speech without knowing that what they are talking about is quite contradictory things.

The Chinese paper PEOPLE'S DAILY on Sunday rashly said that Vietnam's statement on the withdrawal of another part of Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea is a fake act of peace. It also claimed that by withdrawing its Army volunteers from Kampuchea, Vietnam aims to strengthen its military deployment at the Sino-Vietnamese border.

As the proverb says, unrighteous speech leads to contradictory words. The Beijing leadership do not want to acknowledge the fact that Vietnam has and is withdrawing part of its Army volunteers from Kampuchea. Yet truth always remains truth. That is why even one article, their top propaganda machine used contradictory statement [sentence as heard]. They claimed that Vietnam's declaration to withdraw part of its Army volunteers from Kampuchea means a refusal to troop withdrawal. They quoted some people in the Thai ruling circles saying that Vietnam's gesture is only a farce. It is also in the same article [that] the Beijing leadership acknowledged that Vietnam has withdrawn part of its Army volunteers from Kampuchea to strengthen its military deployment in the Sino-Vietnamese border region. The contradiction of this article shows that the Beijing leadership are looking down upon both readers and listeners. They only talked whatever they wanted despite what is right or what is wrong provided that they can besmear and slander Vietnam.

It should be stressed that Vietnam's position is clear and consistent. Vietnam has for many times pointed out that the withdrawal of its Army volunteers from Kampuchea is based on one of these two factors -- China's abandonment of its hostile policy toward the Indochinese countries and the security in Kampuchea itself. This is the third time that Vietnam unilaterally withdraws part of its Army volunteers from Kampuchea though China's hostile policy toward the Indochinese countries remains unchanged. This unilateral act of goodwill of Vietnam is based on the fact that the situation in Kampuchea has been stabilized and become better and that the presence of Vietnamese Army volunteers in Kampuchea is commanded by a pure and disinterested friendship. Vietnamese Army volunteers came to Kampuchea to help the Kampuchean people defend and stabilize their life. As the situation in Kampuchea is better they take the initiative to gradually withdraw from Kampuchea though the Kampuchean people's enemy still stick to their dirty, hostile policy against Kampuchea.

It should be recalled that in the two previous troop withdrawals, we had invited and created all favorable conditions for a great number of foreign newsmen to come to Kampuchea to witness the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers. Regrettably, the Chinese rulers did not allow, and to be more correct, did not dare to allow their journalists and reporters to accept the invitation. The reason for this? In fact, the Chinese rulers did not like to see Vietnamese troops pull out of Kampuchea. If so, they could not seek any pretext to smear Vietnam and to use Thai territory as a sanctuary for the Khmer reactionaries to oppose the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people.

The Chinese rulers demanded that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. Yet they worked any trick when Vietnam did so. Because while Vietnam took the initiative to unilaterally withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and invited foreign newsmen to witness the partial troop withdrawal, China was intensifying its sabotage policy against the three Indochinese countries. This fully shows China's failure in its policy. Developments in the three Indochinese countries have been happening contrary to China's wish. The situation in the three Indochinese is getting better and better, and the situation in Kampuchea becomes more and more stable. Beijing-backed Khmer reactionaries are being decimated and are facing irretrievable collapse. Meanwhile, its favorite foster-child, the Pol Pot gang, has been condemned by the world public who demands its doom.

Vietnam's active and unilateral troop pullout from Kampuchea constitutes a double failure for the Chinese rulers. Vietnam does not want to make trouble and stand confronting with anyone. After 30 years of war, more than anybody else, the Vietnamese people deeply cherish to live in peace and friendship with all other nations near and far and to devote all their efforts to rebuild their country peacefully. However, having shed much blood to gain their independence and freedom, the Vietnamese people cannot be subdued by any force, whoever it may be. To the Chinese people, as always, Vietnam wants to maintain a friendly relationship with them. Once again, the Vietnamese people reiterate their unswerving good-will stand for peace and to solve all disputes with the PRC through peaceful negotiations. We demand that China respond to our constructive proposal.

#### AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS

OW181644 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 18 -- A group of members of the Australian Commonwealth Parliament headed by Edward Robertson, senator of the Labour Party, arrived here today on a friendship visit at the invitation of the Vietnamese National Assembly. The Australian guests were welcomed at the government guest house by Nguyen Van Tien, vice-chairman of the National Assembly's Committee for Foreign Relations, and representatives of the Foreign Ministry.

Received by Nguyen Huu Tho

OW201736 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 20 -- Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, cordially received at the Presidential Palace here today the visiting group of members of the Australian Commonwealth Parliament led by Senator Edward Robertson, of the Labour Party. With him was Le Trang, vice director of the office of the National Assembly and the State Council. Australian Ambassador R.P. Broinowski was present on the occasion. The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

#### CPV DELEGATION VISITS GREEK, CYPRIOT PARTIES

##### Statement From Greek Visit

For Athens RIZOSPASTIS reportage on the visit to Greece by a CPV delegation, led by Central Committee Secretariat member Le Quang Dao, including the statement issued jointly with the Greek Communist Party, see the Greece section of the 19 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

##### Communique With Cypriots

For Nicosia KHARAVYI reportage on the visit to Cyprus by the Le Quang Dao-led CPV delegation, including the "text" of the communique issued jointly with the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus, see the Cyprus section of the 20 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN SPEAKS ON NORTH WEST CAPE FACILITIES

BK210714 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, says he is certain the joint American and Australian communications base at North West Cape in Western Australia would be used only for defensive purposes. However, he told the meeting of the Institute of International Affairs in Perth that developments in nuclear weapons could change that.

Mr Hayden said Australia and the United States had reached new agreements about North West Cape. He said these had put Australia in a position to make what he described as timely judgment about the use of the facility. The foreign minister said he stood by the principle that the North West Cape would not be involved in first strike nuclear attacks because its communications had limited flexibility and submarine-launched missiles were not accurate. However, he said newly evolving developments in nuclear ballistic weaponry could change that situation.

HAYDEN ON 'INTEREST' IN INDIAN OCEAN AREA

BK200908 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Australia says it has a legitimate interest in the Indian Ocean region with needs to be promoted and protected. The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, said the interest included tensions between the superpowers, disarmament, foreign trade, and impact of events in Indian Ocean countries upon their immigrant communities in Australia.

Mr Hayden emphasized that there was no single issue or problem, but he did point out that Australia's relations with India had been allowed to drift. He said Australia had failed to recognize the scale of India's performance as the largest democracy in the world and that it has the potential to become a significant global power.

The foreign minister said Australia's priorities in the Indian Ocean region included a more realistic base for allocating aid and the establishment of a zone of peace. Mr Hayden was addressing the Institute of International affairs in Perth.

NEW ZEALANDBOWEN-MULDOON TALKS ON MARKET ACCESS FAIL

BK190911 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Talks between the New Zealand prime minister, Sir Robert Muldoon, and the Australian trade minister, Mr Bowen, have failed to produce a solution to the investment row between the two countries. Australia has rejected New Zealand's demand that New Zealand companies get a favorable access to Australia, and Sir Robert's government has imposed a retaliatory ban on Australian investment in New Zealand.

Speaking after today's talks in Wellington, Sir Robert said a resolution to the problem was not possible before the New Zealand general election next month. However, he said Mr Bowen understood New Zealand's point of view and their discussions had been helpful.

MALAYSIANEW STRAITS TIMES VIEWS THAI DECISION ON F-16A's

BK200955 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 18 Jun 84 p 5

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, (Sunday) -- Faced with aging F-5 aircraft fighter squadrons, ASEAN countries will have very little choice but to find suitable replacements in the next few years.

In the thick of the battle for orders worth hundreds of millions of dollars are Northrop Corporation, with the latest United States fighter, the F-20 Tigershark; and General Dynamics, with its prestigious high-performance F-16A Flying Falcons and its export variant, the F-16/J79. Thailand, Singapore and Indonesia are reportedly going for the F-16A or the F-16/J79. Malaysia has made it clear that it is not interested in the aircraft. The Philippines and Brunei are silent on the issue.

Motivated by security interests and to a certain extent, national pride, Thailand is aggressively pursuing the purchase of the F-16As, sold only to America's partners in the non-Communist defence pact, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), and her closest allies like Israel, Egypt, and Pakistan.

Indeed, the crux of the matter for ASEAN is to monitor Thailand's initiative. Said an aviation source: "Should the United States bow to the Thai request for the F-16As, then her ASEAN partners will have little choice but to re-examine their stand on the aircraft. Will they go for the F-16A too and start a similar build up of the aircraft like in NATO in the late '70s and early '80s or be contented with just Thailand being armed with F-16As?"

High on the minds of many ASEAN defence and foreign affairs officials will be the Vietnamese response to the issue. "Will the Soviets supply Vietnam with more advanced fighters like the MIG-23 to ensure a balance of forces between her proxy and ASEAN states?" asked a senior Defence Ministry official.

Defence and foreign affairs officials express reservations over Thailand's claims that the Vietnamese will be getting the more advanced MIG-23 from the Russians to replace the older MIG-21 which are on par with ASEAN's force of F-5E fighters. "There is no confirmation that the Vietnamese will be getting the advanced MIG-23 given the reluctance of the Russians to provide their best fighters to even long-time allies like the Warsaw Pact countries. Neither has there been any reports suggesting that the Vietnamese have approached the Russians for the sale of such sophisticated aircraft," said a Defence Ministry source.

What the defence and foreign affairs officials agree on is that the F-16A will give the Vietnamese the excuse to request more sophisticated aircraft for its air force from the Russians and invariably drag the region into a major arms build-up. Defence and foreign affairs officials are not in consensus on the ability of the Thais to win the purchase of the F-16As.

One school of thought said there is a good possibility that the Americans will sell their F-16As, considering the fact that they are now developing newer and more powerful version of the aircraft, codenamed the F-16XL. The other school of thought said the Thais will not get the F-16As as it will equate Thailand on the same level as NATO countries. Furthermore, the United States fear the F-16A will fall into the wrong hands. Both arguments hold water but the final outcome will have to be determined by the Thais themselves as they are ones who perceived "threats" to their security and peace. For this, the United States Air Force's special delegation, led by a three-star general now in Thailand, will provide the general picture on what aircraft is most suitable to the Thais.

PAKISTAN MINISTER VISITS TO DISCUSS COOPERATION

BK200915 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Malaysia and Pakistan are negotiating the possibility of sharing nuclear knowledge and research. The Pakistani minister in charge of petroleum and natural resources, Dr M. Assad Khan, told newsmen in Kuala Lumpur that his country would like to share and study the scope of cooperation in the field. The Pakistani minister says this country is ready to assist and share its expertise with Malaysia in the development of the petroleum and gas industry. He notes that Pakistan has vast experience and expertise in the geological and geophysical mining aspects of onshore gas exploration. Both nations should expand and emphasize cooperation in the field of petroleum.

Dr Assad has met Petronas [National Petroleum Corporation] officials and discussed the Petronas set-up. He says Pakistan finds several areas of common interest and would like to follow up discussions in the future. The Pakistani minister, who was on a 2-day goodwill visit, has also held discussions with the prime minister, Datuk Dr Sri Mahathir Mohamed. He described the meeting as a very cordial, useful, and productive.

Agreement on Oil to Pakistan

BK210809 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Malaysia has agreed in principle to supply crude oil to Pakistan. For a start, the national oil corporation, Petronas, will supply Pakistan with 10,000 barrels per day. The Petronas general manager for international marketing, Mr Muin Mohamed, says details on the agreement are now being worked out. The agreement was reached 2 days ago at a meeting between Petronas officials and Pakistani Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources Dr Assad Khan in Kuala Lumpur.

COMMENTARY CASTS DOUBT ON SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK201237 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Hanoi has once again announced that it plans to withdraw some of its troops from Kampuchea. It announced last Friday that it would recall home three brigades and some other units in a partial troop withdrawal from western Kampuchea. This is seen to involve about 10,000 of the 180,000 troops now in Kampuchea. There had been two previous well publicized withdrawals in 1982 and 1983. Each time Hanoi was quick to point out that the reduction of its forces was made possible by improved military situation. This time around is no exception. The planned troop withdrawal is conditional upon no disruption by anti-Hanoi troops of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under Prince Norodom Sihanouk. It goes further than this. Should such a disruption occur, according to Thai military sources, it will attack two huge refugee camps. The two refugee camps Hanoi has in mind are Nong Chan and Nong Samet along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Nong Chan has a civilian population of 45,000, while Nong Samet has 16,000. These two camps are administered by the anticommunist Khmer People's National Liberation Front, a component of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. They receive food and medical aid from the United Nations and the International Red Cross.

The two camps had been the targets of previous Vietnamese military shelling in which hundreds were killed and thousands more were forced to flee for their lives across the border into Thailand.

Western analysts have dismissed the latest planned troop withdrawal as a mere troop rotation, staged for propaganda purposes. Indeed, there is no doubt that Hanoi hopes to impress on the world at large that it is prepared to find a political solution to the Kampuchean issue with the ASEAN states which are championing the cause of the Kampuchean people and if the Kampuchean stalemate continues, the ASEAN states are to be blamed for their intransigence. On the contrary, it is Hanoi rather than the ASEAN grouping that is the intransigent party. The ASEAN states are abiding with the UN resolutions and more. They are now even prepared to allow the Heng Samrin regime that now governs the Kampuchean people an opportunity to take part in an internationally supervised election in which the Kampuchean people can exercise their right to choose a government without any intimidation. That is the reason why ASEAN persists in the condition that before such an election can take place, all Vietnamese troops must be withdrawn from Kampuchea.

If Hanoi is truly sincere about finding a political solution to the Kampuchean issue, it should commit itself to a total troop withdrawal instead of piecemeal offerings that anyone can see are mere troop rotation staged for propaganda purposes.

VOMD GREETES 36TH REVOLUTIONARY WAR ANNIVERSARY

BK191210 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Editorial: "The People Are Bound To Win the War"]

[Text] On 20 June 1948, the British imperialists launched an armed suppression campaign against our country's revolutionary patriotic forces, and the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] guided the people of all nationalities to wage a brave armed struggle. As a result, a national anti-British liberation war broke out. On 20 June this year, the revolutionary war will be exactly 36 years old.

The people of all nationalities in our country are welcoming this militant occasion with revolutionary pride. In this connection, we extend our warmest congratulations and highest respect to all commanders and soldiers of the Malayan People's Army [MPA] who are standing on the battlefield, and to all those supporting the armed struggle.

The anti-British national liberation war was the first stage of an internal revolutionary war which is still going on. Although the colonial war of the British imperialists ended following the end of the British imperialist colonization in our country in 1957, the ruling clique of the comprador-bureaucratic capitalist class which was nursed by the British imperialist has however grasped the political power of our country. They took over the butcher's knife from the British imperialists and continued with a new form of colonial war which was refined and carried out by the British imperialists. This caused the anti-British national liberation war in our country to change overnight into an internal revolutionary war. Both stages of the war are closely linked.

It should also be pointed out that in the first several years of change from the anti-British national liberation war to the internal revolutionary war, the British imperialists personally directed this counterrevolutionary war. British troops and mercenaries remained to form the main strength in suppressing and killing the people of our country. Although the ruling clique of the comprador-bureaucratic capitalist class took responsibility for the smooth launching of the counterrevolutionary war, because our country was still a semi-colonial one and to a certain extent was economically and politically still controlled by the imperialist countries like Britain, the United States, Japan, and others, the internal revolutionary war waged by our people up till now has characteristically remained a national liberation war.

On the occasion of the commemoration of the 34th anniversary of the 20 June revolutionary war on 20 June 1982, the CPM Central Committee and the Supreme Headquarters of the Malayan National Liberation Army [MNLA] issued a joint statement in which it was decided to change the name of the MNLA to the Malayan People's Army [MPA]. The people of all nationalities saw with joy that after changing its name, the MPS immediately took a solemn oath to inherit the honorable traditions of the Malayan People's anti-Japanese Army and the MNLA, firmly defend the urgent and basic interests of the people of all nationalities, continue the revolutionary war to the end, and achieve complete independence of the fatherland and full freedom of the people.

The MPA is an army under the absolute leadership of the CPM and it forms a very discipline army borne by the people, a brave army skilled in combat.

The MPA, 2 years after it assumed its new name, has continuously intensified development of the various combat units to boost their revolutionary character and militancy and has firmly taken the road of surrounding the cities from the countryside to seize political power by armed force.

The MPA is working as hard as it can in various bases and guerrilla areas and is destroying the enemy's circle and destroy campaigns and attacks. They have achieved encouraging victories in many battles initiated against the enemy. The encouraging victories achieved on the battlefield are giving considerable impetus to the people of all nationalities. As such, they have further encouraged the development of mass movements in various places throughout the country.

At an important moment during the further development of the revolutionary armed struggle since the 1970's, who antiparty incidents have taken place in two units in a revolutionary border base area. This represented a premeditated, treacherous, and organized dissension by two counterrevolutionary factions who were hiding under the guidance of imperialism and reactionaries. They indiscriminately perpetrated plots and trickery with a view to undermining the authority of the party and army, and further hampering the progress of the revolutionary armed struggle.

The main leaders of the two counterrevolutionary cliques were enemy agents. They were in no way a political faction. Under the enemy's guidance, the two counterrevolutionary cliques plotted to merge and establish the so-called Malaysian Communist Party [MCP] on 5 December last year. They perpetrated deceptions everywhere behind the bogus communist party. This represents an intensification of their counterrevolutionary crimes and also a total exposure of their counterrevolutionary nature.

The revolutionary people of our country are intelligent and rich in the experience of struggle. When the bogus communist party with the Malaysia label was born, on the one hand, the masses reacted to it derisively, while on the other hand, it received applause and compliments with a hidden purpose from the enemy propaganda machinery. The bogus party will remain bogus; it cannot deceive the people. Any counterrevolutionary group is doomed to be mercilessly punished by history.

More than half of our country's population of all nationalities are scattered in large rural areas. Most of them are working masses who have been subjected enough to multifaceted exploitation and oppression. Accordingly, the rural issue is an important problem facing our country's society and revolution .

The CPM Central Committee approved the present rural policy on 30 April 1984. The policy outlined the experience of struggle of the peasantry, estate workers, and other rural inhabitants of all races in our country and clearly provided guidelines to solve our country's present rural problem.

The large rural areas so far have served as bases for the MPA's movement with the broad working masses representing the strongest bastion for the people's army. We are confident that under the guidance of the party's present rural policy, the MPA is bound to develop, together with the people of all races in the rural areas, a strong unity of the army and people, a struggle for the improvement of the workers' life, defense of the interests of all rural inhabitants, and will resist the common enemy.

In the course of this struggle, the strength of the army begun by the people is bound to be further consolidated, and the movement of rural masses is bound to develop enthusiastically. All this represents a great contribution to establishing a democratic coalition government sooner.

The 20 June revolutionary war has been going on continuously for 36 years. The war is a long-term tiring, and nationwide revolutionary war and large numbers of people of all races took part under the leadership of the CPM. It is also an earth-shaking people's war unprecedented in the history of our country. It has opened up the way toward complete independence of the fatherland and total liberation of our country's people. The revolutionary war is a people's war. The richest slogan of the war's strength lies among the broad masses.

Facts have proven that at the first stage of the revolutionary war, the masses in our country victoriously resisted the most cruel British imperialists and forced them to recognize the independence of the Malayan Federation, and have victoriously continued with the revolutionary war to the present. Surely, the people are bound to achieve a final victory in this war.

#### BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT WITH PRC -- The Malaysian Overseas Investment Corporation [MOIC] has signed a contract worth 1.58 billion ringgit with the PRC for the construction of three large car plants, commercial complexes, residential housing, factory buildings, tourist centers, bridges, and other infrastructures in Xiamen Special Economic Zone. The contract was signed by MOIC Managing Director Abdullah Am and the Construction and Development Corporation of Xiamen Special Economic Zone earlier this month when the former was in the PRC accompanying Malaysian Minister of Foreign Affairs Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 16 Jun 84]

OIL DISCOVERY IN TERENGGANU -- Another oil field has been discovered some 140 km off the Terengganu coast. The field is known as Malung II which can produce oil between 1,457 meters up to 1,499 meters below sea level during a trial period. Details of the discovery were contained in a Petronas [National Petroleum Board] statement today. Its shallow area can produce 2,425 metric tons of oil and 2.86 million cubic meters of gas daily. The deep area is estimated to produce 4,756 metric tons of oil and 1.54 million cubic meters of gas daily. Malung II field was discovered on 15 May. According to the statement, Malung I field was discovered in September last year. From the trial period, it can produce 2,205 metric tons of oil daily. [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 0900 GMT 14 Jun 84 BK]

MARCOS WELCOMES CREATION OF COUNCIL OF STATE

HK201232 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] President Marcos today says he welcomes the move to create a council of state, an advisory body to the presidency on matters of paramount interest to the nation. The president told newsmen that the proposal, which has been the subject of long study, is a good idea and will enhance national cooperation in the formulation of policies and programs, particularly during this period of economic crisis. Bert Asuge has added details:

[Begin recording] Lately proposed, the Council of State will be composed of Cabinet members and representatives from the opposition and the private sector with whom the president may consult from time to time on matters of national importance. The chief executive said he certainly would be happy to listen to whatever suggestions there may be on any matter, particularly those relating to the economy, foreign affairs, and military policy. The idea of the Council of State, the president recalled, was taken over from the old Philippine-American administration. At that time, he said, there was need for both American and Filipino leaders to be called to a council where both sides could be heard by the governor-general and Filipino officials like Quezon and Osmena. President Marcos said the idea of the Council of State then prospered because every political group was represented. It was originally composed of former presidents, speakers, Senate presidents, foreign and finance secretaries, he added. [end recording]

NEW NATURAL RESOURCES MINISTER NAMED BY MARCOS

HK201226 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Youth and civic leaders from Mindanao and Metropolitan Manila have hailed President Marcos' decision to appoint Assemblyman-elect Simeon Datumanong as minister of natural resources. The Maguindanao youth group said that the choice of Datumanong as natural resources minister and Cabinet member will boost Mindanao's regional representation, especially among its Muslim population.

VIRATA DENIES REPORT ON IMF-RP TALKS' FAILURE

HK211251 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata denied a report today by the REUTER News Agency that talks between the Philippines and the IMF on the standby credit have failed. Virata stressed that the IMF mission which visited the country recently was not a negotiating team. He said the team came to the Philippines only to update the IMF's information on recent Philippine economic measures. But Virata added that the mission's report is important because it will be presented to the IMF meeting in Washington on June 29.

TIMES ON MACHINATIONS OF U.S., IMF, WORLD BANK

HK190101 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 18 Jun p 6

["Between the Lines" column by Ed Malay: "IMF Wants U.S. To Guarantee \$630M Aid to RP"]

[Text] The country's negotiations with the International Monetary Fund for the \$630-million standby arrangement (which will still be insufficient for our needs) have been delayed for a number of reasons.

The IMF wants a clear-cut assurance that the Fund's stranglehold on the country is firmly around the necks of 52 million Filipinos. The IMF also wants to be sure its economic measures (which are bitter pills for Filipinos to swallow) won't fail as they did in Latin America where some of the IMF debtor-countries like Mexico, Argentina, Venezuela, Brazil, and Bolivia are no better now than when their economies collapsed two years ago, despite the IMF-imposed conditions.

We are told that the delay is not really because the IMF is meticulously investigating what went wrong in the Philippine economy. The IMF doesn't have to go through that process, since the problems having been created by them all along, they know what they are. The delay is because the IMF wants the U.S. Government to guarantee the loan the Philippines is seeking from the Fund. The Americans, naturally, are not so stupid as to guarantee a loan without getting anything in return.

As agreed upon, the guarantee is to be appropriated from the U.S. Government's general fund. As such, the guarantee need not pass through the U.S. Congress which could subject it to scrutiny.

As we have repeatedly said, don't pin much hope on the IMF loan. Worry, instead, about the conditions attached to all the "help" we will get from the multilateral institutions and foreign governments. If it is true that one fund precondition was for the U.S. Government to guarantee the IMF loan, you can just imagine what additional conditions America will generously ram down our throats. The participation of the U.S. Government in the deliberations on the \$630 million standby arrangement we are seeking causes many businessmen to suspect that the parity rights which clothed the American businessmen with sovereign rights equal to Filipinos in exchange for preferential trade with the U.S. (but which were abolished in 1974) might be restored.

In the eyes of foreign governments like the U.S. and Japan (the two countries which dominate local business), and the multilateral institutions (the IMF and the World Bank [WB]), the Philippines is now ripe and ready for the picking. In simple terms, economically speaking, 52 million Filipinos don't have much of a choice. Like unconditional surrender in war, the Philippines is in no position to demand, ask, or request. We can only follow what they want and accept whatever they throw our way.

The Philippines and its leaders like to speak proudly of being the faithful ally of the United States. But when you come down to it, what has the U.S. done to save us from economic ruin?

The World Bank or the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) was founded in 1945 during the Bretton Woods Conference. Twenty per cent of the World Bank voting power is held by the U.S. Similarly, the IMF was founded during the same conference. Like the World Bank, the IMF is dominated by the U.S. with over 20 percent of the Fund's voting power. To say therefore that the U.S. does not control or cannot influence the decisions of either the IMF or the World Bank is grossly misleading. To camouflage the Fund's real objectives and the true power behind the IMF, a European is usually made to head it. The president of the World Bank, also by tradition, is an American.

To say too that the Philippines is not important to the U.S. also is misleading. The country's location is strategically important to the U.S. Its two bases here serve as a springboard for U.S. military intervention in the region.

To put it more bluntly, the financial assistance the Philippines is now seeking from the IMF and the World Bank, which doubtless we will get, will sink us deeper into a "debt of gratitude" to these two multilateral institutions that we might as well scrap sovereignty from our lexicon. The devious designs of the IMF and the World Bank became noticeable in July 1981 when leading technocrats with known close ties to the World Bank and the IMF were placed in the forefront of the local economy. This move represented a strong attempt by the World Bank and the U.S. Government to provide the technocrats with a decisive advantage over their competitors in the Marcos administration in the struggle to determine the government's economic priorities.

The power which these technocrats wield never became more prominent than when Messrs. Virata, Ongpin, went to see the president on the evening of June 5, 1984, to convince him that all efforts to sop up excess liquidity had failed, thus, the need to refloat the peso and impose new taxes on foreign exchange transactions. That this happened three days after the president categorically said there was no way the peso would be devalued only shows the pattern of the campaign of the IMF and the WB.

#### NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY COMMISSION TO BE SET UP

HK181144 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] President Marcos said today he will organize a national productivity commission with the participation of the private sector. He said the commission will help the [word indistinct] industries improve their performance and boost overall production and services. More of this from (Bert Asuge):

[Begin (Asuge) recording] The president told newsmen that representatives of industries will sit in the commission, which will collate and coordinate policies and programs related to productivity. The chief executive said he intends to chair this commission. The creation of the commission would be in line with the government strategy of holding down the inflation rate with the increased production of goods with help from agriculture and short gestation [as heard] industries. The president recalled that it was the short gestation industries that enabled the country to bring down the 40 percent inflation rate during the height of the 1974-75 recession to only 8 percent within a year. In facing up to current economic difficulties, President Marcos said: "We have a basic alteration of our economic policy from industrialization, or agro-industrial development, into agricultural and agri-business." The president cited the recent [words indistinct] of yellow corn plantations in Mindanao, which have enabled farmers to repay their KKK Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran -- national livelihood program] loans ahead of schedule. As part of this new approach, there has been a [word indistinct] of capital investment, which means that some of the big infrastructure projects, such as some of the big dams, will have to be postponed or delayed for a year or two, President Marcos said. However, he told newsmen that irrigation and farm-to-market roads in support of the food production programs and those related to energy development will be continued. [end recording]

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